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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

JAN 31 1994

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Gaidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

			and the second s
Name of Property			
historic name Clifton Historic	<u> District (Boundary Increa</u>	se)	
other names/site number NA			
2. Location Roughly Bounded	Ry CSY DD Ewing Avo Allo	v T 6/1 9 Mollin	and Augus
2. Location Roughly Bounded street & number	By CSX RR, Ewing Ave Alle	y, 1-04 & Mellw	A not for publication
			A vicinity
city, town LOUISVILLE state Kentucky code Ky	county defferson	N/L	zip code 40206
state Kerredeky code ky	county deliter son	COUB	2ip code 40206
3. Classification			
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resou	irces within Property
X private	building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
X public-local	X district	332	129 buildings
X public-State	site	I	0 sites
public-Federal	structure	- 2	Ostructures
pabilo i odorai	object	0	objects
		335	129 Total
Name of related multiple property listing		Number of contril	outing resources previously
Louisville & Jefferson Co. MRA	•	listed in the Natio	- 662
		noted in the Natio	
4. State/Federal Agency Certificat	ion		
National Register of Historic Places a In my opinion, the property X meets Signature of certifying official David I Kentucky Heritage Council State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets	does not meet the National Reg	ctor/SHPO	
Signature of commenting or other official State or Federal agency and bureau			Date
Cate of Foderar agency and bureau			
5. National Park Service Certificat	tion		
I, hereby, certify that this property is:			
entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register.	Party S Ch	usinan	3:15:94
removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)			
	Signature of	the Keeper	Date of Action

6. Function or Use	
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) Domestic/:Single Dwelling	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions) Domestic:Single Dwelling
Commerce/Trade: Department Store	Commerce/Trade: Department Store
Commerce/Trade:Restaurant	Commerce/Trade: Restaurant
Religion:Religious Facility	Religion:Religious Facility
Transportation:Road & Rail	Transportation: Road & Rail
7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Proceedings of the second second	foundation Stone, Brick,
Late Victorian:Gothic Revival	walls
Late Victorian:Italianate	Brick Stucco Synthetic
Late Victorian:Queen Anne	roof Metal Asphalt
	other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance				
Certifying official has considered the significance of this p	property in states	· ·	•	•
Applicable National Register Criteria XA B]C 🗆 D			
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	lc 🗆 d	EF]g N∕	A
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) Community Planning & Development		Period of Significa 1830-1942	nce	Significant Dates 1830 1840
		Cultural Affiliation N/A		
Significant Person N/A		Architect/Builder Nolan, Thomas/A	rchitect	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

·	
	·
	X See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	[A] See continuation sheet
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested	State historic preservation office
x previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	X Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings	University
Survey #	X Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	Clifton Community Council Archives
10 Geographical Data	
10. Geographical Data Acreage of property 200+ Acres	
Acreage of property	
UTM References A 1 6 6 1 2 0 0 0 4 2 3 5 0 0 0 0 Northing C 1 6 6 1 2 0 0 0 4 2 3 4 0 0 0	B 16 61 14 0 1010 4 2 3 15 0 1010 Zone Easting Northing D 1,6 16 1 4 0 0,0 14 2 3 4 0 0,0
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description See attached Clifton Historic District Boundary Increase	Map.
	See continuation sheet
Parada landinata	
Boundary Justification The boundaries chosen are based on the original lots hist Clifton neighborhood:as it stood in 1942.	corically associated with buildings in the
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Joanne Weeter, Research Coordinator	August 4, 4000
organization Ouisville Landmarks Commission	date August 1, 1992 (502) 625 35 01
street & number 609 West Jefferson Street	telephone (502) 625-3501 state zip code 40202
city or town	state zip code 40202

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

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Louisville's Clifton neighborhood is a highly compact and cohesive group of structures reflecting historic development typical of the 1830s to 1942. This nomination expands the boundaries of the existing Clifton Neighborhood District which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 based on the area's significance related to architecture, education, and industry between the years At the time of listing, 623 buildings were listed as 1870 and 1930. contributing historically and architecturally to the district approximately 40 buildings were included as non-contributing. boundary expansion establishes significance for buildings in district based on community planning and historic development. calls for the listing area to be expanded by approximately 200 acres, which includes 332 contributing and 129 non-contributing buildings, 1 contributing and 0 non-contributing sites and 2 contributing and 0 non-contributing structures.

The Clifton neighborhood, located in eastern Louisville, is composed of approximately 423 acres of land bounded by Brownsboro Road to the north, Interstate 64 to the south, Ewing Avenue to the east and Mellwood Avenue to the west. The expanded Clifton National Register District is roughly bounded by the north boundary of the CSX Railroad tracks to the north, the bluffs near Interstate - 64 to the south, portions of Ewing Avenue to the east, and portions of Payne, Sturgis, Stevenson, Char Iton, William, and Bellaire Streets to the west. Much of this area is contiguous with the southern boundary of the existing Clifton National Register District (see attached district map).

Three buildings within the boundaries proposed for expansion have been previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Widman's Saloon and Grocery, 1990; Clifton's Three Mile Tollhouse, 1990; and the St. Frances of Rome School, 1987. The Butchertown National Register District (1976) is located immediately to the west of the expanded district while the Crescent Hill National Register District (1982) adjoins it to the east.

Clifton is home to five major transportation routes all of which have a roughly east/west orientation. The old Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike road (now Frankfort Avenue) was laid out between 1818 and 1830. It runs along a ridge top, forms the spine of the district, and has served until the present as a conduit for a commercial and residential mix of buildings. Brownsboro Road, another nineteenth century turnpike, was also historically flanked by mixed-use buildings but is now almost exclusively late- twentieth century commercial in character. It retains very little historic character or integrity and thus was excluded from the 1983 Clifton National Register nomination and is excluded from this boundary expansion as well. Payne Street, which is in the expansion area, is south of Frankfort Avenue and runs

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parallel to it. Historically it was the least travelled road of these east/west arteries. It has always been primarily residential in character. The old Louisville and Frankfort Railroad line, now owned by CSX, intersects Frankfort Avenue. Although it was excluded from the 1983 National Register nomination its presence in the neighborhood beginning circa 1840 lured industries such as coal processing, stone quarries, distilling and manufacturing to Clifton, all of which had a major impact on residential and commercial development patterns. southern boundary of the Clifton neighborhood is defined by Interstate - 64, a mid-20th century expressway. It was excluded from the 1983 National Register nomination and from this boundary expansion because its age. Secondary streets intersect all of these major thoroughfares except I-64 in a pattern roughly reflecting a grid. However, in a number of instances, secondary streets are cut off by man-made barriers such as the railroad tracks of the CSX line which are above grade in some parts or by natural barriers such as gullies, ravines, cliffs and the like.

Structures

Based on the information described above and detailed in section 8 of this nomination the following structures within Clifton's proposed expansion contribute to establishing the district's sense of time and place: the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike (now Frankfort Avenue) and the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad (now CSX Railroad).

Buildings

Building types in Clifton can be grouped into these primary categories: A. residential, B. commercial, C. institutional, D. ecclesiastical and E.industrial.

A. Residential Buildings

Residential structures are by far the more prevalent of Clifton's building types. The earliest residences were originally constructed in the 1800s as farm houses or rural retreats for the wealthy and thus pre-date any formal grid street pattern, setback or subdivision. Houses constructed in later years (circa 1870 to 1930) conform to land plats drawn at the time the subdivisions were laid out and thus share consistent lot size, building type and style, setback, massing and materials with adjacent houses constructed by the subdivision developer or developers during the period of greatest expansion. Residential buildings can be found on all major and minor streets in Clifton. Their placement as far as scale, type, setback and orientation all reflect their date of construction and subdivision patterns (or lack there of) at the time of construction.

The Clifton neighborhood in general and the Clifton National Register District in particular developed in its early years rather slowly.

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In other instances, previously constructed commercial structures on a given site were simply ignored as new commercial structures were built in front of or attached to previously constructed buildings. This method was used at 2346 Frankfort Avenue where a late nineteenth century residence has a circa 1940 storefront addition (see photo #16).

C. Industrial Buildings

Closely related to the residential and commercial structures just described are Clifton's industrial buildings. Industrial buildings in Clifton historically were constructed of brick, they were sited close enough to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad (in the expansion area) to facilitate shipping of raw and finished material, and were generally one to five stories in height. Most were modest in design significant architectural detail or especially those industrial concerns that were visible only from the railroad tracks. Those that were sited on Frankfort Avenue (most notably the now demolished late nineteenth century Mellwood Distillery which had a spectacular Richardsonian Romanesque design) generally had a higher degree of design detail. For an industrial building in the Clifton Historic District expansion area to have integrity it must be sited by the railroad tracks or close enough to the rail lines for the easy transportation/ of goods, the building or group of buildings must have been built before 1942, and it must retain enough architectural and historic integrity to convey that it is a product of the years 1830 to 1942, the period of significance upon which this National Although light Register Expansion is based. some industrial manufacturing and processing still occurs in the expanded district area (most notably production of caramelized flavorings, plastic products, and asphalt) none of these businesses are housed structures that meet the integrity standards as contributing because of alterations to or demolitions of historic buildings. The existing National Register District has several industrial concerns: American Printing House for the Blind (manufacturers of large print and braille literature), Recordings for the Blind (talking books and The recordings), and Industries for Blind (brooms handicrafts). None are housed in historic structures although, their presence in the neighborhood dates to the mid & late 1800s.

D. Institutional and Ecclesiastical Buildings

The proliferation of subdivision development in Clifton and the people that were housed in the neighborhood soon brought both churches and institutions to the area. The most notable institution is, of course, the Kentucky School for the Blind, a state-supported grade and high school for the visually impaired. It is one of three extant school buildings sited in the existing National Register District. There are two institutions of note in the expansion area: the Sacred Heart

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The first houses were gentleman farms like the Bowles estate built between 1817 and 1842 (demolished) and the Rastetter House (JFEG 704), built circa 1843-58 for Joseph Rastetter, a truck farmer. The formation of the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike company in 1818 and the later construction of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad circa 1840 made this area east of the city accessible and eventually lead to more intense development in the years after the Civil War.

B. Commercial Buildings Commercial buildings in Clifton, the earliest of which dates to circa 1830, run the spectrum of commercial architectural types and styles popular between the years 1830 to 1942. The earliest structures that have survived to the present day are brick and date from the early to The oldest frame commercial buildings date from about the Commercial structures in the district built before the 1920s have very shallow setbacks from the street. This placement allowed for maximum visibility to passers-by travelling at pre-auto speeds. Starting in the 1920s that setback pattern changed as the increased popularity of the automobile affected building patterns. 1920s until the 1940s, and continuing to the present day, buildings were set far back on the lots to allow for "front yard parking". In instances where an older commercial building had a zero street setback, business owners would either rely on street parking for their customers or would demolish existing adjacent buildings and pave the site to accommodate automobiles. This accounts for the presence of parking lots in the district and displays the evolution of the Frankfort Avenue corridor from pedestrian-oriented to automobileoriented. Commercial buildings located in the expanded district are categorized in the following inventory by their dates of construction and/or alteration (ie. pre-1900-commercial buildings, post-1900 commercial buildings, pre-1900 commercial buildings with post-1900 additions to their primary facade, and post-1900 buildings with pre-1942 additions to their primary facade).

Building materials and building styles of commercial structures in Clifton followed popular trends both locally and nationally: most were vernacular in nature. That is to say that few high style architect—designed commercial buildings were ever built in the Clifton neighborhood. Most were owner or contractor built and thus, were quite simple in design and articulation. As new building materials and styles came into popularity they were used when new commercial buildings were constructed. Often, overlays of new styles were applied to older structures to give it a more contemporary appearance. Such is the case in instances where glass block, structural tile, and carrara glass were employed. An example of this treatment is visible at 2226-2230 Frankfort Avenue where carrara glass was used circa 1930 to update a circa 1900 building (see photo #9).

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Home, built in 1892 as a home for the aged and infirmed which was run by the Sisters of Mercy, and the St. Franc s of Rome School built in 1930 and designed by Thomas Nolan. Churches in the expansion area include St. Frances of Rome Catholic Church constructed in 1887 (which built the school just mentioned), and the German Evangelical/Clifton Unitarian Church which was built circa 1900. The Beargrass Baptist Church, constructed in 1966 is just outside the expansion boundaries. All but Beargrass Baptist are housed in buildings which contribute to the expanded district. All of the institutional and ecclesiastical buildings constructed in Clifton during the 1830 to 1942 period of significance exhibit high style architectural characteristics. Although assignment of an architect to each individual building is difficult because of the lack of available historical accounts and records the degree of sophistication of each building design suggests each design was conceived by an architect, or at the very least, a well schooled contractor-builder with access to architectural books. Institutional and ecclesiastical buildings in Clifton are generally formal in appearance (well balanced and/or symmetrical), of solid masonry construction, although some were of frame construction, stand one to three stories in height, exhibit some level of sophistication in detail, and were constructed before 1942. Both St. Frances of Rome School (Italian Renaissance Revival in style and designed by local architect Thomas Nolan) and church (Gothic Revival in style, architect unknown), fit this criteria as does Clifton Unitarian Church (Gothic Revival in style, architect-if any-unknown). There is one noncontributing institution in Clifton: the Sacred Heart Home. It does not meet the integrity standards established for the district. Portions of the 1892 Sacred Heart Home still stand but have been totally enveloped by midtwentieth century additions that obscure the original building.

Historic Site

In addition to the building types previously mentioned that establish the feeling of association in the district, there is one natural feature which contributes to Clifton's sense time and place: Fritz Whalen's goat farm. It is situated at the south end of the district on high ground just above the cliffs adjacent to Interstate-64. It was here that Fritz Whalen grazed over 200 goats since before the turn of the century. Records as far back as 1884 document this use as do written accounts, most notably the St. Frances of Rome 65th Anniversary Booklet, published in 1964. This pasture land was historically characterized by an open meadow upon which the goats roamed freely. Also on the site was a public spring and the old Osborne estate, now demolished. This site has been occupied since 1892 by the grounds of the Sacred Heart Home, an infirmary for the

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aged, owned by the Sisters' of Charity. In as much as it retains its open meadow appearance, upon which few new buildings have been constructed, it is deemed to contribute to establishing a sense of Clifton's very early agricultural character.

The Clifton area stands apart from nearby neighborhoods in terms of its historical development, commercial and residential building stock and feeling of time, place, and association. Butchertown to the west is also a working class neighborhood composed of a residential mix. However, its period of development, 1860 to 1890, is slightly older than that of Clifton. Therefore, its building stock reflects earlier Crescent Hill, to the east of Clifton. architectural trends. experienced its major period of growth between 1880 and 1920 making It too has a its building stock slightly newer than Clifton's. mixture of residential and commercial uses, however, little industry Crescent Hill has always attracted solidly middle-to existed there. upper-class residents who could afford the fine homes, some designed by architects, and the generous lot sizes. Clifton, by contrast was populated by middle-class residents whose homes were modest in size on building lots that were small.

Architectural Integrity

Evaluation of the architectural integrity for buildings in the Clifton National Register District are based on the overall historical character of the district. Each building's contribution to the district has been evaluated in relation to the relevant context and integrity standards for the larger district. The following integrity guidelines establish which factors are most important in showing the district's and individual property's importance. They should be used as the basis for decision making with regard to future Investment Tax Credit Rehabilitation projects or for other federally funded renovation or rehabilitation projects.

Location and Setting

One of the Clifton neighborhood's most character-defining features is its unusual topography. The terrain ranges from shear cliffs to the south created by quarrying activities (and later by the Interstate-64 Expressway cut-through), to deep ravines and sink holes (the site of Billy Goat Hill and Fritz Whalen's goat farm), to gently rolling hills (Albany Street), steep inclines (Saunders Avenue), and substantial earth berms (Payne Street). These natural features affected how builders and land subdividers approached construction on a given plot of land. Since land reconfiguration was impractical for real estate speculators during the 1830 to 1942 period of significance they made the most of these naturally occurring features by working around them. Therefore, building placement in the Clifton National Register District Expansion is given a high priority when evaluating integrity

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because it conveys the required historic associations. It is preferable that each building in the district be sited in its original location and be an intact building unit as originally constructed (ie: no major demolition of all or part of the front or rear facades) in as much as this aids in establishing the context and boundaries for the district. However, retention on the original location, while preferable is not mandatory. There are no buildings in this proposed district expansion that have been evaluated as contributing that have moved.

'Design, Workmanship and Materials

Residential Buildings

In establishing integrity standards for buildings in the Clifton Historic District Expansion, a strong emphasis must be placed on the historic evolution of the neighborhood and how it represents the broad evolutionary patterns of Clifton within the context of community planning and development between the years 1830 and 1942. Therefore, evaluation of the individual architectural characteristics of each building in the district is most effectively conveyed by the following basic design elements: A. overall scale and massing, B. setbacks orientation to the street conveyed by building placement and rhythm, and C. texture and the relationships of solids and voids to the overall appearance of building in the district.

A. Scale and Massing

Residential buildings in Clifton range in height from one to three stories. The basic building types present in the district each convey distinct characteristics of scale and massing: the areas shotgun houses are three to four times as deep as they are wide which makes for very narrow buildings (both in the single story and camelback examples; the American Four Square houses are four cell, two story structures which often times have roof or wall dormers; and the bungalow plans are one or two story houses that have widely projecting eaves and cornices and truncated elements such as columns and porches that give a sprawling horizontal emphasis to these buildings. in Clifton include Residential building styles the Italianate, Queen Anne, Princess Anne, Tudor Gothic and Bungalow Craftsman, each of which conveys a distinct scale and massing as identifying features of their respective designs. All except the Federal, Bungalow, and occasionally the Italianate style examples have a symmetrical massing, The basic design forms as outlined above should be retained for a building to be considered a contributing element to the Clifton Historic District.

B. Setback, Orientation To The Street, and Rhythm

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Residential buildings in Clifton, in most instances, are setback a substantial distance from the street they face. This allows for a front yard between the house and the sidewalk and street it faces. Numerous blocks with this consistent configuration convey a sense of unity and continuity that is the result of concentrated development during the period of significance established for the district. The rhythm created by this consistency of building placement in each block is, for the most part not varied even when a mixture of building styles is present in a given block. Thus, the entire range of building styles outlined above still effectively conveys the sense of _ 1830 to 1942 community planning and development. The relationships characterized bу buildings of this period convey the associations for buildings to contribute to the Clifton National Register Historic District Expansion. In instances when a building interrupts the established pattern that building is assigned a noncontributing status.

C. Texture and The Relationship of Solids to Voids

In each given block face in the Clifton Historic District Expansion a pattern can be identified by each buildings basic components (doors, windows, roof-lines, chimneys, porches, steps and the like) and by the building materials present. Their consistence from street to street forms an easily identifiable pattern that should be present for a building to contribute to Clifton's sense of time, place, and the required historic associations. Parking lots, vacant lots that historically do not pre-date 1942, and contemporary construction (1942 and after) have a great impact on the overall intactness of the district. Therefore, these deviations from the norm are considered non-contributing for the purpose of this nomination.

Architectural Styles

While it cannot be denied that distinct mid to late Victorian and early twentieth century building styles such as Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, Princess Anne, Tudor/Gothic, Bungalow and Vernacular are present in the neighborhood, they are secondary in defining the areas importance as it related to community planning and development. However, in as much as the existing Clifton Neighborhood National Register District's significance is based primarily on its architectural characteristics there is an identification between the two areas. Therefore, in the expansion area, in the instances where an identifiable historic style is present, its characteristics should be retained when possible, because it contributes to the overall character of both the existing National Register District and The National Register Historic District Expansion area.

Commercial Buildings

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The primary facades of commercial buildings in the district at the ground level should exhibit their original configuration and historic fabric, including entrances, commercial plate glass display windows and transoms and structural elements such as load bearing brick walls. Wholesale replacement and/or sheathing the original ground level storefront in a non-historic manner, while not particularly desirable, is acceptable if the alterations are easily distinguished from the original storefront (ie windows in-filled) and if the majority of the rupper stories of the facade retain integrity. Above the ground level on the upper floors of the facade, each building must retain its original window placement and light configuration. Changes in light configuration or obstruction of these windows, while not desirable, is acceptable if the change is easily identifiable and retains intact window surrounds including sill, fascia, lintels, hoods, pediment and other decorative details. Infill of the windows is acceptable only if this treatment is recessed so that it is easily distinguished from the building's surface plane. Cornices and cornice details along with decorative parapets should remain intact although enveloping them in a non-historic material is acceptable īf non-historic duplicates historic ornamentation from the same time period or if the historic fabric remains intact under the added non-historic fabric. Although the secondary facades and especially the rear alley facades will not be subjected to the same standard as the primary facades, their design, workmanship and materials are recognized to be important in assessing significance and should be honored. In those instances when later additions have been made to an earlier commercial building, those later additions shall be evaluated for their integrity as it relates to the larger period of significance, established for the district (up to 1942). In some instances, these later additions may have achieved significance in their own right. Building additions will result in an assignment of non-contributing if the addition was made after 1942 and it obscures more than half of the historic primary facade of the building.

Feeling and Association

Building placement and conditions specified under the integrity discussion of design, workmanship, and materials, will communicate the required feeling and association of a National Register District from the defined period.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen for the expanded Clifton National Register District are based on the original lots historically associated with these buildings which share a common architectural style, historic development, and function. Buildings in close proximity to the proposed district expansion which have been historically and architecturally evaluated as having National Register eligibility have

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already been listed. The remainder of the area is occupied by either roads and interstate highways, surface parking lots or historic buildings whose loss of integrity and lack of significance renders them ineligible for National Register listing.

Archaeological Potential

Structures related to their surrounding environment. are Archaeological investigations that have been conducted in the urban. areas of Louisville have yield little information of value to this nomination. - Archaeological survey, excavation, and/or incidental discovery or monitoring occurred at the following urban sites: Attraction Mill at Shippingport Island, The Cistern at the Louisville Museum of History and Science at 727 West Main Street, the site of the Will Sales/Courier Journal building n the 400 block of South Fourth Street, and the Lions Garden at 1015 South Preston Street. instance the investigation yielded little information deemed to be important for historic archeology. This was due largely to the disturbance of cultural resources by continuous urban modification. An archaeological investigation of the Clifton Historic District might produce more positive results. Most likely information from an archaeological investigation would reflect human habitation between 1830 up to 1942. However, between 1830, when the first extant structure was built and 1942 when the last was completed, there were numerous constructions and reconstructions in the area that may have disturbed any historic context that may have been present. time no investigation has been made to discover if remains exist in the district. However, archaeological remains should be considered in any development of this property. If, in the course of work, it becomes evident that the site might reveal archaeological information, it is recommended that work cease and the appropriate Kentucky Heritage Council staff be notified.

Areas/Subjects for Future Study

A. Afro-Americans in Clifton

Although the recorded history in Clifton indicates that the Clifton community has historically been occupied by whites of European ancestry there are indications that a small number of African Americans lived and worked in Clifton. While the members of this ethnic group formed a small minority and records of their settlement patterns, occupations, and social affiliations are scant when compared to their white counterparts, their presence in Clifton is significant enough to warrant additional study at a later date. Topics that might be examined included study of census records from the antebellum period which would indicate slave ownership; the social and religious affiliations between area residents and the predominantly black Beargrass Baptist Church; the relationship between industries and

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residential settlement patterns; the influence of W.A. Brown, a negro physician in the 1700 block of Frankfort Avenue; the "Negro Shanties" that once stood adjacent to the Mellwood Distillery in the 1700 block of Frankfort; the presence of the Colored Department of the School for the Blind on the campus of the Kentucky School for the Blind from 1886 up to court ordered desegregation; and the overt or subtle social factors that lead to tiny enclaves of blacks residing in several concentrated ares of Clifton (specifically on Jane Street and in the 1700 block of Frankfort Avenue). While the number of blacks in the Clifton area historically and contemporarily is quite small, the study of this ethnic group, their patterns and histories, have long been over looked.

B. Liebert's Swiss Dairy

As early as 1892 a Swiss family by the name of Liebert, and later their descendants, operated a small farm upon which was raised livestock and crops. It may represent the oldest farmstead within the city limits of Louisville that has continued to operate, albeit on a reduced scale, by the same family for the last 100 Additionally, it may be the only intact farmstead of considerable acreage within Louisville's city limits. As such, it is a rare resource that warrants further exploration and perhaps preservation. It'is believed to have once been considered part of the However, it was excluded from this National community of Clifton. Register expansion because it is divided from Clifton proper by Interstate-64, a strong visual and physical man made barrier. historic associations with Clifton, coupled with the rarity of a century-old farm in the middle of a densely built-upon urban setting warrants further exploration.

C. Quarries

As mentioned previously there were several quarries in the Clifton vicinity. While quarrying was an important industry to the neighborhood in that it provided jobs to area residents, none of the quarries active in the late 1800s and early 1900s are currently used for their original purpose. While the quarry walls are still visible the larger quarry tracts have been infilled with housing complexes or new industries and are not thought to posses enough site integrity to warrant listing. However, further study related to the history of quarrying in and near Clifton may indicate otherwise and would be a suitable topic for future study with potential for National Register listing.

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> Clifton Neighborhood District Expansion Key to Inventory

The number that follows is Counting mechanism for each building, structure, or site in the district.

The prefix JFEG is assigned to every building in the Clifton study area. used for computerization of the data.

Each address is assigned based on numbering system of Sanborn insurance maps.

Refers to contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC)

Refers to the floor plan of each building. Each plan is coded as follows:

FLOOR PLAN

American Four Square Bungalow Craftsman = Asymmetrical

Center Passage Commercial

Duplex"L" ShapedNot ApplicableRanch

Shotgun (1 Story) "T" Plan Side Passage

Plan

C/NC

Address

 $\ddot{\circ}$

Site#

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NR#

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> Refers to the architectural style of the building. Decisions concerning styles are based on Virginia & Lee McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses. Each style is coded as follows: ARCHITECTURAL STYLE = Bungalow/Craftsman = Queen Anne = 20th C. Commercial = Vernacular = Cape Cod= Classical Revival= Colonial Revival = Princess Anne = Gothic/Tudor = Italianate = Modern

Decisions concerning roof forms are based on A Field Guide, pages 42-48. Each is coded as follows:

Refers to the number of floors each building has. Most are 1, 1 1/2, 2, or 3.

ROOF FORM
BU = Built-Up
G = Gabled
GM = Gambrel
H = Hipped
M = Mansard
P = Pyramidal
S = Shed

Style

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Roof Form

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Clifton National Regis

Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

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Refers to the material that originally sheathed the building. See A Field Guide, pages 33-42. Each is Refers to coverings applied over the original cladding. Each is coded as follows: Refers to the form of the porch's roof (See #8). Each is coded as follows: = Permastone/Insulbrick No porch is presentPyramidShed ADDED CLADDING = Asbestos = Aluminum/Vinyl = Aluminum/Vinyl = Concrete Block = Brick Veneer = Wood Frame = Built-Up = Hipped PORCH ROOF = Gabled = Stone = Brick SPOHG Original Cladding Added Cladding

10.

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Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

arrived at based on historic documentation.

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Most older buildings have been altered or changed in some way. Usually (but not always), the more changes made to a building, the less architectural integrity that building will have. Alterations are coded building was mapped in the early years so it is conceivable that an C1890s building could have a C1961 Sanborn D.O.C. Refers to the Date of construction indicated for that building on the Sanborn Insurance Map. Maps for Refers to the author's best guess of when a building was constructed. It is based on architectural style, building shape and placement, materials, roof form, etc. Dates preceded by "C" (i.e., C1900) usually indicates an approximate date while a more exact date (i.e., 1927) usually indicates that the date was the Clifton area are only available for the years 1892, 1905, 1927 and 1961. Additionally, not every TYPE OF ALTERATIONS PorchPorch Enclosed = Roof = Windows = Cladding = Door as follows: Type of Alterations Estimated D.O.C. Sanborn D.O.C.

13.

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14.

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ESTIMATED D.O.C	C1890	C1890	C1890	C1890	C1980	C1900	C1900	C1890	C1890	C1890	C1930						
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961						
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	0	U	b d	C,W	C,D	C,D,P	S	S	¢	ф	ф						
ADDED	0	ST	0	VV	N.	N/	V ✓	2,7	¢	¢	¢						
ORIG. CLADDING	WF																
PORCH	н	0	Н	0	0	н	0	0	0	Н	н						
ROOF FORM	н	ŋ	9	Ð	н	g	Ð	G	Ð	9	9						
*STORIES	112	1	1	1	112	1	1	1	1	2	1						
STYLE	7	-	1	1	I	I	I	1	L	_	B/C						
PLAN	SCB	SI	SI	S1	SCB	SI	Si	SI	SI	SP	S						
CONC	၁	ပ	U	J	O .	O .	o	C	o	U	U						
ADDRESS	214 ALBANY	215 ALBANY	216 ALBANY	217 ALBANY	220 ALBANY	222 ALBANY	224 ALBANY	226 ALBANY	228 ALBANY	230 ALBANY	232 ALBANY						CWC TABULATION: C=11 NC=0
SITE#	1229	1238	1230	1239	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237						
NR#	-	7	6	4	2	9	7	∞	٥	2	=						

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CH ORIG. ADDED CLADDING	WF	WF	WF																
IES ROOF PORCH FORM	Э	Э	2 G H																
STYLE #ST	P V 2	2 B/C 2	I 11/2																
C	ပ	OR C	O J																
SITE# ADDRESS	#I ANGORA CT	#2 ANGORA CT	#3 ANGORA CT																CNC TABULATION: C=3 NC=0
SITE#	1225	1221	1226																
		1			- 1	1	)	- 1	1	- 1	i	- 1	- 1	ı	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	1 }

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ESTIMATED D.O.C	C1900	C1920	C1900	C1910	C1900	C1910	C1900	C1920	C1900	VACANT							
SANBORN D. O. C.	1905	1927	1905	1961	1905	1927	1905	1961	1905								
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	U	C,D, P, W	¢	¢	¢	C,W	S	3	U								
ADDED	ΑV	AV	þ	φ	þ	NA.	VV	þ	ΑV								
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	ST	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF								
PORCH	φ	S	¢	Ŧ	¢	H	¢	¢	¢								
ROOF FORM	ဗ	9	O	U	5	5	5	g	0								
STYLE #STORIES	1 1/2	2	-	-	-	1 1/2	-	-	_								
STYLE	>	>	>	B/C	_	B/C	-	>	-								
	SCB	SP	SI	BC	IS	SP	SI	A'A	IS	•							
CANC	S	S	U	U	U	U	U	U	ပ	NC							
NR# SITE# ADDRESS	103 NORTH BELLAIRE	104 NORTH BELLAIRE	105 NORTH BELLAIRE	106 NORTH BELLAIRE	107 NORTH BELLAIRE	108NORTH BELLAIRE	109 NORTH BELLAIRE	110-114 NORTH BELLAIRE	111 NORTH BELLAIRE	113 NORTH BELLAIRE						:	CNC TABULATIONS C=7 NC=3
SITE#	917	\$	916	903	915	905	914	8	913	912							
NR#	53	30	31	32	33	34	35	98	37	38							

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Section	number	7	Page	20
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7	115 NORTH CHARLTON	DEMO DUE TO FIRE 712892)	119 NORTH CHAR	121 NORTH CHARLTON	123 NORTH CHARLTON	125 NORTH CHARLTON	127 NORTH CHARLTON	129 NORTH CHARLTON							C/NC TABULATIONS
ADDRESS	LTON	LTON RE 7/28/92)	LTON	LTON	LTON	LTON	LTON	LTON							TIONS NC= 1
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STYLE #STORIES	1 2		-	1	-	B/C 1	1								
ES ROOF FORM	5		O	U	O	O	0	0							
PORCH	S		s	S	H	S	9	O							
4 ORIG. CLADDING	WF		WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF							
ADDED	L		ΛΛ	þ	VV	¢	VV	γ							
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	C,P,W		C,D	М	C,W	ф	C,D,P,W	C,D,P,W							
SANBORN D. O. C.	1905		1905	1905	1905	1927	1927	1927							
ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1900	VACANT	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1910	C1910	C1910							

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1900	C1885	C1900	C1900									
SANBORN D. O. C.	1927	1892	1927	1927									
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	٧	C,W	Ą	٧									
ADDED CLADDING	¢	ST	¢	¢									
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	WF									
PORCH	н	¢	н	н									
ROOF FORM	Ð	Ö	Ö	b									
PLAN STYLE #STORIES	1	1	1	-									
STYLE	>	TG	>	>									
	1	ð	1	L									
CINC	Š	O	NG NG	U					 				
NR# SITE# ADDRESS	119 CLIFTON AV	120 CLIFTON AV (CHURCH)	121 CLIFTON AV	123 CLIFTON AV									C/NC TABULATION: C=2 NC=2
SITE #	1090	1089	1091	1092									
NR#	47	48	64	8									

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1299         115 EWING AV         NC         NA           1146         124 EWING AV         C         L           1300         125 EWING AV         C         L           1148         126 EWING AV         C         L           1301         129 EWING AV         C         L           1302         207 EWING AV         C         C           1304         211 EWING AV         NC         CP           1284         214 EWING AV         NC         CP           1285         216 EWING AV         NC         CP           1286         218 EWING AV         NC         CP           1287         304 EWING AV         C         C           1289         305 EWING AV         C         C           1289         305 EWING AV         C         C           1289         305 EWING AV         C         C           1290         312 EWING AV <td< th=""><th>ر د</th><th>NSK.</th><th>CLADDING</th><th>CHARLE</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>	ر د	NSK.	CLADDING	CHARLE			
124 EWING AV   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C	- ب			CLABBING	ALTERATIONS	D.O.C	D.0.C
124 EWING AV   125 EWING AV   125 EWING AV   126 EWING AV   128 EWING AV   C   129 EWING AV   C   207 EWING AV   C   211 EWING AV   C   214 EWING AV   C   216 EWING AV   C   C   216 EWING AV   C   C   216 EWING AV   C		<del>}</del>	Ag .	4	þ	1961	09612
125 EWING AV		C	WF	AV	C,P	1927	C1910
126 EWING AV   128 EWING AV   129 EWING AV   C   129 EWING AV   C   207 EWING AV   NC   211 EWING AV   NC   214 EWING AV   NC   216 EWING AV   NC   218 EWING AV   NC   304 EWING AV   NC   305 EWING AV   C   312 EWING AV   C   312 EWING AV   C   313 EWING AV   C   313 EWING AV   C   C   315 EWING AV   C   C   315 EWING AV   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C	C 2	Q d	BV	¢	ģ	1961	C1960
128 EWING AV   C   129 EWING AV   C   207 EWING AV   NC   209 EWING AV   NC   211 EWING AV   NC   214 EWING AV   NC   218 EWING AV   NC   304 EWING AV   C   305 EWING AV   C   312 EWING AV   C   315 EWING AV   C   C   315 EWING AV   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C		S	WF	¢	Ь	1927	C1910
129 EWING AV   C   207 EWING AV   NC   209 EWING AV   NC   211 EWING AV   NC   214 EWING AV   NC   216 EWING AV   NC   218 EWING AV   NC   304 EWING AV   C   308 EWING AV   C   312 EWING AV   C   313 EWING AV   C   315 EWING AV   C   315 EWING AV   C   315 EWING AV   C   C   315 EWING AV   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C	- 1	S	WF	V.	ď	1927	01610
207 EWING AV NC 209 EWING AV NC 211 EWING AV NC 214 EWING AV NC 216 EWING AV NC 218 EWING AV NC 304 EWING AV C 305 EWING AV C 312 EWING AV C 315 EWING AV C	CO 2	Н	WF	ф	þ	1927	C1910
209 EWING AV 211 EWING AV 214 EWING AV 216 EWING AV 218 EWING AV 304 EWING AV 305 EWING AV 306 EWING AV 312 EWING AV 315 EWING AV C 315 EWING AV C 315 EWING AV C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	CC 11/2	ф О	W.	¢	¢	1961	C1950
211 EWING AV   C	CC 1.1/2	S	BV	¢	ģ	1961	C1950
214 EWING AV   NC	QA 3	Р	WF	¢	ď	1961	C1890
218 EWING AV	CC 11/2	5	WF	PA	d	1961	C1950
218 EWING AV   NC   304 EWING AV   C	- 23	ф О	WF	A/V	S	1961	C1950
304 EWING A V C 306 EWING A V C 308 EWING A V C 312 EWING A V C 313 EWING A V C 315 EWING A V C	- 23	9	WF	γv	C	1961	C1950
308 EWING AV C 308 EWING AV C 312 EWING AVE C 315 EWING AV C	B/C 2	H	WF	¢	¢	1961	C1910
312 EWING A V C 312 EWING A V C 315 EWING A V C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	B/C 2	d d	WF	PA	2	1961	C1910
312 EWING AVE C 315 EWING AV C C	B/C 11/2	S	WF	ф	d	1961	C1900
315 EWING AV	CL 2	Н	WF	ф	d	1961	C1900
	QA 3	Н	WF	¢	¢	1961	C1890
1291 316 EWING AV C CP	B/C 11/2	P	WF	¢	<del></del>	1961	C1890
1292 318 EWING AV C SP	PA 2	Н	WF	¢	÷	1961	C1890
1293 322 EWING AV CP	- To	Н	WF	¢	¢	1961	C1900
CNC TABULATION C=13 NC=7							

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ESTIMATED D.O.C	C1910	C1900	C1890	C1890	C1900	C1910													
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	NA	NA	NA	NA													
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	¢	<del></del>	V	¢	C,W	C,W,D													
ADDED	٩	ę.	¢	4	γγ	W.													
H ORIG. CLADDING	BV	WF	WF	WF	WE	WF													
PORC	0	H	s	s	s	BU													
FORM FORM	ŋ	9	0	H	9	H													
CNC PLAN STYLE #STORIES		2	2	1 12	2	1 12													
STYLE	B/C	>	¥4	B/C	귱	귕													
C PLAN	ව	SP	ව	SS.	SI	ð			_									 	
CN	၁	U	U	U	U	U	_												
ADDRESS	326 EWING AV	330 EWING AV	332 EWING AV	334 EWING AV	336 EWING AV (NOT ACCESS)	338 EWING AV													C=6 NC=0
SITE#	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1308													
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V ESTIMATED D.O.C		1965	C1960	VACANT	C1960	C1950	C1970	C1950	C1890	C1920	C1890	C1890	C1890	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1920	1900	C1900	VACANT	C1900	
SANBORN D. O. C.		1961	1961		1961	1961	1961	1961	1892	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1927	1905	1905		1905	
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS		ф	¢		O	φ	ф	ф	<	C,D,P,W	C,D,W	P,C	d	C,D,W	ΑP	W,D,P	W,D	Q'M	W,D,C,P,A		A	
ADDED		¢	¢		BV	¢	¢	¢	ΑV	AV	A	I/P	þ	۸۷	¢	W	¢	¢	ΑV		¢	
ORIG. CLADDING		BV	CB		g	CB	BV	СВ	WF		WF											
PORCH		¢	¢		þ	<del>ې</del>	ф	ģ	¢	S	н	H	Н	þ	н	þ	þ	þ	H		2	
ROOF FORM		×	s		×	H	s	×	Ħ	5	5	G	O	9	G	Ħ	BU	o	5		-	
#STORIES			1		-	-	-	-	2	112	-	2	2	2	7	2	-	2	2		2	
STYLE		U	U		U	U	U	J	PA	B/C	PA	PA	PA	>	-	_	U	U	>		-	
PLAN		¥.	¥.		ž	Y Y	¥Z.	Y.	ςς	BC	SI	SP	SP	SP	I	පි	¥	ව	SP		SP	
CMC		S	SC	NC	SC NC	SC	NC NC	NC	S S	U	NC NC	NC	O	SC	U	SC	U.	U ^	NC	NC NC	U	
ADDRESS	FRANKFORT AVENUE EVEN #'S ONLY: SOUTH SIDE	1904 FRANKFORT AVENUE	1908 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2008-18 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2028-30 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2106 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2136 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2204 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2206 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2208 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2210 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2214 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2216 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2218 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2222 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2224 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2228 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2230 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2232 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2236 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2240 FRANKFORT AVENUE	CNC TABULATIONS
SITE#		894	895	902-909	910	918	1033	963	964	965	996	196	896	970	971	973	974	1309	976	978	616	
NR#		11	78	61	0 <b>8</b>		82	83	25	88	98	87	88	68	8	16	92	93	26	95	96	

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.		VACANT	C1910 AND C1900	C1890	C1890	C1900	VACANT	C1955	C1930	C1980	C1920	C1970	C1890	C1890	C1880	C1880	C1880	C1905	C1900 AND 1930		
SANBORN D.O.C.			1927	1905	1905	1905		1961	1927	ΥN	1961	NA	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1927	1905		
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS			×	¢	D,W	¢		W,D,A,C	м	¢	М	w,c	a,	¢	¢	¢	W,D,C	O	C,A		
CLADDING			¢	¢	ф	L		8	ф	<del></del>	¢	AV.	¢	ф	¢	¢	N/A	AV	A/V, B		
ORIG. CLADDING			В	WF	WF	WF		В	В	ΛV	8	S)	WF	WF	WF	Jw	WF	WF	WF		
PORCH			٠	Ð	H	¢		ф	ф	¢	¢	¢	¢	н	¢	¢	¢	H	¢		
ROOF FORM			9	H	H	5		ည္ထ	BU	5	BU	S	н	9	H	H	H	н	ອຸ		
#STORIES			2	2 1/2	2			-	-	-	-	2	-	1 12	-	_	1.12	1 1/2	2		
STYLE			۸	PA	-	PA		ပ	ပ	၁	ပ	ပ	-	PA	-	-	-	>	>		
PLAN			CP CP	SP	SS	SI		U	U	U	U	U	IS.	SCB	SI	SI	SCB	SS	SP		
CNC		NC	NC	၁	ပ	υ	NC	Š	၁	SC	U	NC	U	v	ပ	ပ	ပ	U	SC.		
ADDRESS	FRANKFORT AVENUE EVEN #'S ONLY: SOUTH SIDE	2242 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2244 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2246 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2248 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2250 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2254 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2258 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2300 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2308 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2320 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2330 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2336 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2338 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2342 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2344 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2346 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2350 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2352 FRANKFORT AVENUE		CNC TABULATIONS C=11 NC=7
SITE#		979	980	981	982	983	984	985	987	886	266	993	995	966	766	866	666	1000	1001		
NR#		1.6	8	\$	8	101	102	103	ğ	\$01	901	107	108	109	011	Ε	112	EII	114		

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.		C1910 AND C1900	C1900	C1900	C1960	C1930	C1980	C1890	C1960	C1960	C1970	C1830	C1890		C1960	C1920	C1890	C1940	C1920		
SANBORN D.O.C.		1927	1961	1905	1961	1961	1961	1892	1961	1961	NA	1892	1892	VACANT	1961	1961	1892	1961	1927		
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS		≩	C,D,W	A	*	d	¢	×	¢	¢	¢	W,P	*		¢	×	A,W	W	Α		
ADDED		¢	Ş	ģ	¢	¢	¢	¢	<del>,</del>	¢	¢	¢	¢		¢	¢	¢	0	¢		
ORIG. CLADDING		В	CB	WF	T	CB	CB	В	CB	g	BV	В	B		CB	В	В	CB,BV	CB		
PORCH		ф	¢	Н	ф	ф	þ	¢	ф	¢	ф	9	¢		¢	ф	þ	¢	ф		
ROOF FORM		BU	9	Ь	BU	9	M	9	s	S	M	G	O		s	BU	Н	BU	BU		
#STORIES		-	7	2	-	-	_	2	_	-	_	-	21/2		-	-	7	2	-		
STYLE		ပ	¥	\$	U	υ	S	-	U	U	υ	>	-		ပ	v	-	U	U		
PLAN		٧X	¥	SP	ΑN	Ϋ́	ΑN	Г	Ϋ́Α	A'A	Ϋ́	ච	චී		SP	NA	SP	NA VA	NA		
CNC		၁	SC	ပ	SC Z	Š	SC	U	SC	Š	SC	U	U	NC	NC NC	υ	U	ပ	U		
ADDRESS	FRANKFORT AVENUE ODD #'S ONLY: SOUTH SIDE	2205-17 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2219 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2221 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2223 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2227 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2235 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2255 FRANKFORT AVENUE (spects)	2263 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2265 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2301-9 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2311 FRANKFORT AVENUE (toll house)	2319 FRANKFORT AVENUE (widmans)	2321 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2331 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2337 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2341-3 FRANKFORT AVENUE (rear)	2345 FRANKFORT AVENUE	2347-9 FRANKFORT AVENUE (panther)		CNC TABULATIONS C= 9 NC= 9
SITE#		7,56	938	939	940	941	942	946	947	747	948-952	953	955	956	957	856	959	096	961		
NR#		115	116	111	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	IEI	132		

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ESTIMATED D.O.C	C1900	C190	C1900	VACANT	C1920	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1900							
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	1961		1927	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905							
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	C,W,D	C,W,D	¢		¢	C	C	þ	СД	0							
ADDED	A/V,SV	AV	¢		¢	AV	ΥV	¢	AV	ΑV							
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	В		WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF							
PORCH	S	¢	¢		ф	IJ	¢	ф	¢	¢							
ROOF FORM	н	ŋ	H		d,	5	9	0	9	5							
#STORIES	-	-	-		-	112		-	-	_							
STYLE	¥	PA	-		BVC	PA	>	-	-	>							
PLAN	1	SI	SI		BC	S.	IS	SI	Sı	SI					·		
CNC	SC —	U	ပ	NC	ပ	U	O	U	U	U							
NR# SITE# ADDRESS	103 NORTH HALDEMAN	105 NORTH HALDEMAN	107 NORTH HALDEMAN	109 NORTH HALDEMAN	118 NORTH HALDEMAN	120 NORTH HALDEMAN	124 NORTH HALDEMAN	126 NORTH HALDEMAN	128 NORTH HALDEMAN	130 NORTH HALDEMAN							C=8 NC=2
SITE#	006	668	868	897	880	879	878	118	876	875							
NR#	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142							

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1890										
SANBORN D. O. C.	1927										
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	4										
ADDED	¢										
30	WF										
PORCH	¢										
ROOF FORM	_O										
CNC PLAN STYLE #STORIES	1 1/2										
STYLE	-										
PLAN	පි										
CNC	ပ										
ADDRESS	116 JANE STREET										C=1 NC=0
SITE#	1114										
NR#	143										

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C.1900	C.1910	C1890	C1910	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1910	C1910	C1900	C1910	C1890	C1900	C1900	C1910				
SANBORN D. O. C.	1905	1927	1905	1927	1927	1905	1905	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961				
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	d'	¢	d	C,P	ф	U	W,D,C,P	ථ	C.P.W	D	J	¢	C.P	CD	P,D				
ADDED	ΑV	þ	¢	NA.	þ	A/V	Ş	ΑV	W	þ	W	¢	8	\$	¢				
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF				
PORCH	Ŧ	H	Н	Н	9	9	s	s	H	ф	ŋ	H	Н	н	н				
ROOF FORM	U	U	U	U	5	O	U	g	O	U	₅	S	0	O	ŋ				
#STORIES	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-				
STYLE	>	>	-	>	B/C	>	>	B/C	-	1	>	D D	>	>	>				
PLAN	ઝ	පි	SP.	පි	SS	ďS	as.	SP	SCB	IS	SI	IS	ıs	IS	SI				
CINC	ပ	U	O	ပ	ပ	U	SC	U	SC	U	U	U	U	U.	O,				
ADDRESS																		•	ATION NC= 2
	114 KEATS	117 KEATS	118 KEATS	119 KEATS	121 KEATS	122 KEATS	126 KEATS	211 KEATS	213 KEATS	214 KEATS	215 KEATS	216 KEATS	218 KEATS	220 KEATS	222 KEATS				C= 13 NC= 2
SITE#	1123	1127	1124	1128	1129	1125	1126	1281	1282	1276	1283	7721	1278	1279	1280				
NR#	<del>4</del>	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	156	157	158	159	8				

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1950	C1950	C1910	C1900	C1900	C1910	C1910	C1910	C1900	C1900	C1900	CI910	C1920	C1910	C1900	C1920	C1900					
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1905	1905	1905					
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	ф	C,W,D	၁	Ω	СD	9	G)	C,W,D	¢	C	Q	C,W,D	C,W,D	9	C,W,D	၁	d,	and the second s				
CLADDED	¢	ф	VΑ	¢	ΑV	Vγ	ΑV	Vγ	¢	Vγ	-0-	ΑV	d	Vγ	AS	A/V, P/I	ф					
ORIG. CLADDING	8	В	WF																			
PORCH	ф	¢	S	s	S	¢	¢	þ	н	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	s					
ROOF FORM	BU	G	5	O	U	H	н	H	9	U	9	U	U	O	5	U	g					
#STORIES		112	-	112	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	1 1/2	-	-	1 1/2	112	1 12					
STYLE	ರ	¢	>	>	PA	>	>	>	r U	PA	>	>	>	>	PA	>	PA					
PLAN	0	¢	SI	SCB	SI	SI	IS	ls	Is	IS	IS	SCB	SI	SI	SCB	SCB	SCB					
CNC	ပ	ž	ပ	U	ပ	U	U	NC NC	ပ	U	U	NC	SC X	ပ	U	O	U					
SITE # ADDRESS	2010 NEW MAIN	2014-2018 NEW MAIN	2020 NEW MAIN	2024 NEW MAIN	2026 NEW MAIN	2028 NEW MAIN	2030 NEW MAIN	2032 NEW MAIN	2034 NEW MAIN	2036 NEW MAIN	2038 NEW MAIN	2040 NEW MAIN	2100 NEW MAIN	2102 NEW MAIN	2104 NEW MAIN	2106 NEW MAIN	2108 NEW MAIN					CNC TABULATION C= 13 NC= 4
SITE#	1006	1007	1000	101	1012	1013	1014	1015	9101	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024					
NR#	161	162	163	<u>2</u>	165	991	167	168	691	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	171					

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Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1900	C1950	C1890	C1890	C1890															
SANBORN D. O. C.	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1961	1892	1892	1892								
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	υ	C,P	Ω	ď	ф	C,W	U	C,D	¢	C,D,P	C,D,P	C,D								
ADDED CLADDING	₩	W	¢	¢	¢	N.	M	N.	¢	W	<b>Ş</b>	NA.								
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	BV,S	WF	WF	WF															
PORCH	s	Ħ	÷	H	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	s	S	s								
ROOF FORM	g	g	O	9	Ö	н	H	H	BU	Н	H	н								
#STORIES		1 1/2	-	1	2	11/2	-	-	-	-	F	-								
STYLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	>	>	>								
PLAN	ß	SCB	SI	SI	SP	SCB	ıs	SI	ν. V.	SI	SI	SI								
CINC	U	υ	υ	U	υ	υ	ပ	U	NC	O	υ	U								
ADDRESS	2112 NEW MAIN	2114 NEW MAIN	2116 NEW MAIN	2118 NEW MAIN	2120 NEW MAIN	2126 NEW MAIN	2128 NEW MAIN	2130 NEW MAIN	2132 NEW MAIN	2138 NEW MAIN	2140 NEW MAIN	2142 NEW MAIN								C/NC TABULATION C= 11 NC= 1
SITE #	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036								
NR#	178	179	81	181	182	183	절	185	281	187	188	189								

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1910	061D	C1900	C1900	C1910	C1900	C1920	C1890	C1900	C1900	C1910-20	C1910-20	C1900	C1970	C1950	C1900				
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	NA	1961	1961				
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	Q	C,W,D,P	<del>C</del>	C,W,D,P	C,W,D,P	C,W,D,P	ġ.	СD	C,W,D	CD	СD	¢	C,W,D,P	¢	¢	a.				
ADDED CLADDING	¢	NA.	ΑV	ΑV	N/V	ΑV	¢	AV	ΑV	AS	Ş	¢	AWPA	¢	¢	¢				
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	BV	WF	WF	WF	WF	BV	WF	BV	BV	WF				
PORCH	ф	S	H	S	9	9	¢	¢	•	H	S	s	S	o	s	S				
ROOF FORM	H	0	O	O	O	0	s	9	O	×	O	O	O	O	0	Ы				
#STORIES	-	112	-	-	-	-	2	-	112	2	2	112	112	2	2	112				
STYLE	>	>	>	>	B/C	>	BVC	-	>	>	B/C	B/C	>	ပ	U	BVC				
PLAN	SI	SCB	SI	SI	В	SI	Þ	SI	SCB	SP/DU	BC	BC	SCB	U	ච	BC				
CNC	၁	ပ	ပ	NC	SC NC	NC	U	ပ	SC NC	U	v	v	NC	NC	NC	v				
	1834 PAYNE STREET	1838 PAYNE STREET	1840 PAYNE STREET	1842 PAYNE STREET	1844 PAYNE STREET	1846 PAYNE STREET	1900-1902 PAYNE STREET	1903 PAYNE STREET	1905 PAYNE STREET	1907 PAYNE STREET	1909 PAYNE STREET	1911 PAYNE STREET	1912 PAYNE STREET	1916 PAYNE STREET	1919 PAYNE STREET	1922 PAYNE STREET				CNC TABULATION C=9 NC=7
SITE#	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1156	1157	1046	1158		,		
NR#	8	161	192	193	194	195	961	161	861	661	200	201	202	203	204	205				

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1890	C1910	C1920	C1960	C1910	C1910	C1930	C1930	C1900	C1910	C1910	C1900	C1910-20	C1900	C1910	C1910	C1900	C1910	C1900	C1900	
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	υ	C,W,D,P	C.P	ф	g	C,D,P	Ω	Ω	C,W,D,P	d ^o	0	СD	ට	*	Q	CD	ď	Ω	C,D	C,W,D,P	
ADDED	NV.	AV	PAI	¢	PM	AV	¢	¢	ΥV	AV	0	A/V,P/I	AV	¢	¢	AV,P/I	þ	¢	AV	. VA	
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	BV	WF	BV	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF									
PORCH	0	s	×	ф	O	s	ģ	¢	S	0	S	н	d.	0	s	s	S	H	5	þ	
ROOF FORM	Ħ	5	5	g	D	9	ď	Ь	5	o	9	S	Q,	H	9	5	Ð	H	5	9	
#STORIES	_	112	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	2	-	2	-	1.12	112	11/2	112	112	-	
STYLE	-	BVC	B/C	U	B/C	>	BC	B/C	>	F	BVC	CC	B/C	v	B/C	B/C	BVC	B/C	>	>	
PLAN	SI	BC	ව	¥χ	BC	SI	BC	BC	SI	SI	BC	SP	ව	SI	BC	BC	BC	BC	SCB	Sı	
CINC	၁	O	O	NC	ပ	C	O	ပ	NC	၁	ပ	U	O	J.	O	Ç	U,	၁	C	O	
ADDRESS	1924 PAYNE STREET	1926 PAYNE STREET	1929 PAYNE STREET	1931 PAYNE STREET	1933 PAYNE STREET	1934 PAYNE STREET	1935 PAYNE STREET	1937 PAYNE STREET	1936 PAYNE STREET	1938 PAYNE STREET	1939 PAYNE STREET	1940 PAYNE STREET	1941 PAYNE STREET	1942 PAYNE STREET	1943 PAYNE STREET	1945 PAYNE STREET	1947 PAYNE STREET	1948 PAYNE STREET	1949 PAYNE STREET	1950 PAYNE STREET	CNC TABULATION C= 18 NC= 2
SITE#	1159	1160	1047	1048	1049	1161	1050	1501	1162	1163	1052	1164	1053	1165	1054	1055	1056	1167	1057	1168	
NK#	506	207	208	509	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	122	223	224	225	226	

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1910	C1900	C1920	C1900	C1920	C1900	C1910	C1900	C1920	C1910	C1900	C1960								
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	NA	1961	1961	NA	1961	Ϋ́Α	1961	NA	1961	1961	NA	NA	1961	
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	၁	ပ	C,W,D	2	¢	C,W	C,W	C,W,	C,W	C,W,D	C,W,D,P	C,W,D	C.P.	¢	СД	S	C,W,D	U	¢	
ADDED	Vγ	W	W	ΑV	W	AV	W	W	N/	W	AW	¥	VV	d	W	NA.	ΑV	VV	¢	
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	BV																		
PORCH	Н	н	s	H	S	ф	Ξ	s	s	0	H	0	H	н	н	H	Н	0	0	
ROOF FORM	9	9	9	9	9	Н	H	O	9	g	g	g	9	9	Ð	Н	9	9	ď	
#STORIES	l-I	-	-	ı	-	-	-	1 12	-	-	112	-	-	l	112	-	-	-	-	
STYLE	>	-	-	-	-	-	>	ರ	ರ	>	>	BVC	>	>	ರ	BVC	>	>	U	
PLAN	SI	SI	SI	SI	IS	SI	IS	SCB	SI	Si	SCB	SS	SI	IS	SCB	SI	SI	SI	NA	
CINC	U	U	O	U	S	S	U	U	ပ	U	U	S	O	C	0	O	O	O	NC NC	
ADDRESS	1951 PAYNE STREET	1952 PAYNE STREET	1953 PAYNE STREET	1954 PAYNE STREET	1955 PAYNE STREET	1958 PAYNE STREET	1960 PAYNE STREET	1961 PAYNE STREET	1963 PAYNE STREET	1964 PAYNE STREET	1965 PAYNE STREET	1966 PAYNE STREET	1967 PAYNE STREET	1968 PAYNE STREET	1969 PAYNE STREET	1971 PAYNE STREET	2000 PAYNE STREET	2002 PAYNE STREET	2003 PAYNE STREET	CNC TABULATION C-18 NC-1
SITE#	1058	1169	1059	1170	1060	1711	1310	1901	1062	1311	1063	1312	1064	1313	1065	1066	1172	1173	1067	
NR#	727	228	229	230	231	232	233	Ä	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1950	VACANT	C1955	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1910	C1920	C1900	C1900	C1910	C1900	C1900	C1910	C1920	C1900	C1900	C1900	1930	C1916	
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961		1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1892	
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	¢		d	O	с'n	C,W	C,W	C,W	C.P	2	Ь	C,P	d	d	C,W	C,R	C,W,D,P,A	O	C,W,D,P	¢	C,W,D,P	
ADDED CLADDING	¢		¢	A/V	AV.	AVV,P/I	Ş	V	₹	₩	¢	₩	¢	¢	₩	Ş	Ş.	ST	¥	þ	AV	
ORIG. CLADDING	BV		89	WF	В	WF																
PORCH	H		S	H	S	0	0	H	H	S	s	s	s	н	H	S	н	Ŧ	s	¢	Н	
ROOF FORM	H		5	9	H	O	Ħ	5	н	9	O	9	ŋ	5	5	Σ	H	5	5	D	5	
#STORIES	2		-	-	-	1.12	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	112	3	2	
STYLE	ပ		ပ	>	>	-	>	B/C	>	ರ	>	BVC	-	>	>	J	>	D D	>	-	>	
PLAN	¥		ව	SI	SI	SCB	SI	ð	ls	SI	IS.	ප	SI	SI	SI	Ωα	SCB	SI	SCB	ප	ව	
CNC	NC	NC	NC	O	O	U	U	O	U	U	υ	U	υ	O	υ	NC	NC	U	NC	U	NC	
ADDRESS	2005 PAYNE STREET	2007 PAYNE STREET	2013 PAYNE STREET	2015 PAYNE STREET	2017 PAYNE STREET	2019 PAYNE STREET	2021 PAYNE STREET	2023 PAYNE STREET	2025 PAYNE STREET	2029 PAYNE STREET	2031 PAYNE STREET	2033 PAYNE STREET	2037 PAYNE STREET	2039 PAYNE STREET	2041 PAYNE STREET	2045 PAYNE STREET	2049 PAYNE STREET	2051 PAYNE STREET	2103 PAYNE STREET	2117 PAYNE STREET (SCHOOL)	2119 PAYNE STREET	CNC TABULATION C- 14 NC- 7
SITE#	1068	1069	1070	1011	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	
NR#	246	247	248	249	250	1251	252	223	254	255	256	752	258	259	260	261	292	263	564	265	366	

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ESTIMATED D.O.C	C1920	C1900	C1920	C1910	C1900	C1890	C1890	C1900	C1890	C1890	C1900	1910	1858	C1910	C1900	C1910	C1910	C1890	C1910		
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1905	1927	1961	1927	1892	1892	1961	1892	1892	1961	1961	1905	1927	1927	1961	1905	1961	1961		
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	¢	W,D,C	W,C,D	C,W,P	C,W,D,P	D,C	P,W,C	C,W,D	¢	W	C,D,W	C)	d.	U	¢	¢	C,W,D,P	¢	¢		
ADDED	¢	ΑΛ	₩	ST	ΑΛ	ST	ΑV	ΑV	¢	¢	AV	AV	¢	ΑV	¢	4	AV	¢	¢		
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	м	WF	æ	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	В	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF		
PORCH	ģ	þ	ģ	S	H	S	H	¢	H	H	þ	H	¢	s	s	H	S	н	н		
ROOF FORM	9	5	U	9	н	5	H	5	H	H	0	g	5	9	5	H	U	5	H		
#STORIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	-	2	-	-	2		
STYLE	ပ	>	v	>	>	-	>	-	>	>	>	>	>	B/C	ರ	5	>	PA	ರ		
PLAN	Y.	IS	A A	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	IS	SI	SCB	SCB	වී	ර්	SI	ΩG	SI	SI	M		
CNC	3	ပ	U	NC NC	U	၁	o	ပ	U	O	ပ	U	ပ	U	ပ	ပ	ပ	U	υ		
ADDRESS	2120 PAYNE STREET	2200 PAYNE STREET	2201 PAYNE STREET	2202 PAYNE STREET	2203 PAYNE STREET	2204 PAYNE STREET	2205 PAYNE STREET	2206 PAYNE STREET	2207 PAYNE STREET	2209 PAYNE STREET	2210 PAYNE STREET	2212 PAYNE STREET	2213 PAYNE STREET	2217 PAYNE STREET	2219 PAYNE STREET	2220 PAYNE STREET	2221 PAYNE STREET	2222 PAYNE STREET	2224 PAYNE STREET	CAICTABILATION	CNC 1ABULA11ON C= 18 NC= 1
SITE #	1175	1176	1092	1117	1093	1178	1094	1179	1095	1096	1180	1181	1098	1099	1100	1182	1011	1183	1184		
NR#	267	268	269	270	11/2	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285		

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ESTIMATED D.O.C	CI910	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1920	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1895	C1900	C1895	C1895	C1900	C1920	C1910	C1900	C1900	C1930	C1900	C1900		
SANBORN D. O. C.	1905	1905	1927	1961	1961	1927	1961	1961	1905	1961	1905	1905	1961	1927	1961	1905	1961	1961	1927	1927		
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	ď	C,D	¢	O	F	O	C,W,D	d.	a,	ďΣ	C,W	¢	0,0	O	o	d	O	O	C,W,D,P	C,W,D,P	P	
CLADDED	¢	ST	¢	ΑV	þ	VV	V	¢	¢	N/	₩	÷	W	V	¥	¢	AV.	VV.	N/	¥	÷	
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	WF	BV	WF																
PORCH	0	H	H	H	5	ф	S	H	¢	s	ф	s	H	s	Ħ	Ħ	¢	ф	S	S	Ŧ	
ROOF FORM	O	9	9	g	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	d	9	9	9	H	9	9	9	Н	
#STORIES	-	-	-	1	1	ı	-	-	1 1/2	-	-	112	2	1 12	11/2	2	-	112	-	-	2	
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CNC	O	U	၁	O	O	O	၁	NC	၁	0	O	2	O	၁	O	O	NC	NC	၁	၁	၁	
ADDRESS	2225 PAYNE STREET	2226 PAYNE STREET	2227 PAYNE STREET	2228 PAYNE STREET	2230 PAYNE STREET	2231 PAYNE STREET	2232 PAYNE STREET	2234 PAYNE STREET	2235 PAYNE STREET	2236 PAYNE STREET	2237 PAYNE STREET	2239 PAYNE STREET	2240 PAYNE STREET	2241 PAYNE STREET	2242 PAYNE STREET	2245 PAYNE STREET	2246 PAYNE STREET	2247 PAYNE STREET	2249 PAYNE STREET	2251 PAYNE STREET	2252 PAYNE STREET	CNC TABULATION C= 18 NC= 3
SITE#	1102	1185	1103	1186	1187	1104	1188	1189	1105	1190	9011	1107	1191	1108	1192	1109	1194	1110	11111	1112	1195	
NR#	286	287	288	289	290	192	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	38	301	302	303	304	305	306	

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ESTIMATED D.O.C	C1890	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1890	C1920	C1920	C1900	C1900	C1950	C1900	C1900	C1910	C1910	C1890	C1900	C1890			
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SANBORN D. O. C.	NA NA	1961	1961	1961	1961	1892	1927	1927	1905	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1905	1961	1961			
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	κ°	C,W,D	C,W,D,P	O	ပ	4	þ	ф	C,P	0	O	Q	C,P	D	þ	O	¢	D			
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	2255 PAYNE STREET	2256 PAYNE STREET	2258 PAYNE STREET	2260 PAYNE STREET	2262 PAYNE STREET	2305 PAYNE STREET	2307 PAYNE STREET	2309 PAYNE STREET	2311 PAYNE STREET	2312 PAYNE STREET	2315 PAYNE STREET	2316 PAYNE STREET	2320 PAYNE STREET	2321 PAYNE STREET	2322 PAYNE STREET	2323 PAYNE STREET	2324 PAYNE STREET	2326 PAYNE STREET			C- 13 NC- 5
SITE#	1114	1196	1197	1198	1199	1115	1116	1117	1118	1200	6111	1202	1203	1121	1204	1122	1205	1206			
NR#	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324			

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ESTIMATED D.O.C	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1910	C1900	C1910	C1900	C1910	C1900	C1890	C1890	C1890	C1940	C1900	C1930	C1930	C1940	C1910			
SANBORN D. O. C.	1927	1961	1905	1961	1927	1961	1927	1961	1927	1961	1905	1961	1905	1961	1927	1961	1927	1961	1927			
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	þ	C,D	C,P	O	g'5	2	o	C,D	O	0	P,D	J	o	O	α,	ф	d,	¢	O			
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ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	BV	WF	BV	BV	BV	WF			
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ROOF FORM	១	9	5	g	g	g	9	9	9	g	g	G	9	Ð	Ð	Н	Ь	9	Ö			
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SITE #	1130	1207	1131	1208	1131	1209	1132	1210	1134	1211	1135	1212	1136	1213	1137	1214	1138	1215	1139			
NR#	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343			
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#### **National Register of Historic Places** Continuation Sheet Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1910	C1960	C1910	C1960	C1900	C1960	C1910	C1960	C1900	C1900							
SANBORN D. O. C.	1927	1961	1927	1961	1927	1961	1927	1961	1905	1905							
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	U	ф	A	O	¢	¢	ф	¢	¢	C,P							
CLADDING	ΑV	þ	¢	ΑV	¢	þ	¢	ф	¢	AV							
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ROOF FORM	ŋ	O	G	U	g	S	D	D	U	5							
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	2347 PAYNE STREET	2348 PAYNE STREET	2349 PAYNE STREET	2350 PAYNE STREET	2351 PAYNE STREET	2352 PAYNE STREET	2353 PAYNE STREET	2354 PAYNE STREET	2355 PAYNE STREET	2357 PAYNE STREET	EWING CROSSES						CNC TABULATION C=6 NC=4
SITE#	1140	1216	1141	1217	1142	1218	1143	1219	1144	1145							
NR#	¥ ——	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353							

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1900	C1900	C1910	VACANT	C1900	C1900													
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	1961		1961	1961													
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	Y	ပ	U		<b>a</b> ,	P,W,D,C													
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CNC	ပ	U	ပ	NC NC	၁	S													
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	1843 QUARRY	1845 QUARRY	1923 QUARRY	1923B QUARRY	1925 QUARRY	1957 QUARRY													CNC TABULATION C=4 NC=2
SITE#	1221	7771	1223	1223	1224	1228													
NR#	354	355	356	357	358	359													

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1900	C1950	C1920	09612																	
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	
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#STORIES	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	
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PLAN	48Q	NA	¥	ΝΑ	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	Ϋ́	ΥN	¥N.	Ϋ́	Ϋ́	ΥN	NA	ට්	පි	
CNC	၁	NC	SC	NC	SC	SC	SC	NC	SC	NC	NC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	NC	U	SC	
ADDRESS	100 RASTETTER	101 RASTETTER	102 RASTETTER	103 RASTETTER	104 RASTETTER	105 RASTETTER	106 RASTETTER	107 RASTETTER	108 RASTETTER	109 RASTETTER	110 RASTETTER	III RASTETTER	112 RASTETTER	113 RASTETTER	114 RASTETTER	115 RASTETTER	116 RASTETTER	117 RASTETTER	123 RASTETTER	129 RASTETTER	CNC TABULATION C=2 NC=18
SITE#	920	936	921	935	922	934	923	933	924	932	925	931	926	930	726	929	1306	928	77.6	576	
NR#	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1900	C1890	C1900	C1900	C1900	C1950	C1900	C1890	C1890	C1890	C1890	C1900	C1890	C1900	C1890	C1900	C1900	C1910	C1900			
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961			
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	C,	0	S	υ	СD	C,W,D	C,D	U	O	o	C,D	Δ.	O	c'o	D,P,W	Q	C,W,D	C,W,D,P	C,W,D			
CLADDING	ΑV	0	AS	ΑV	ΑΛ	ΑV	Vγ	ΑV	ΑΛ	ΑV	ΑV	0	VΥ	AV	0	0	ΑV	ΑV	VV			
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF												
PORCH	H	Н	S	S	н	0	0	Н	0	S	н	н	Н	Н	н	н	Н	Н	Н			
ROOF FORM	I	g	Ð	ŋ	5	H	g	9	9	D	Ð	g	Ð	D	Ð	В	5	9	9			
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SITE# ADDRESS	208 SAUNDERS	212 SAUNDERS	214 SAUNDERS	215 SAUNDERS	216 SAUNDERS	217 SAUNDERS	218 SAUNDERS	219 SAUNDERS	220 SAUNDERS	221 SAUNDERS	222 SAUNDERS	223 SAUNDERS	224 SAUNDERS	225 SAUNDERS	226 SAUNDERS	227 SAUNDERS	228 SAUNDERS	229 SAUNDERS	230 SAUNDERS			CNC TABULATION C=17 NC=2
SITE#	1193	1241	1242	1255	1243	1256	1244	1257	1245	1258	1246	1259	1247	1260	1248	1261	1249	1262	1250			
NR#	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	¥.	395	396	397	398			

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ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1950	C1890	C1980	C1900	C1900	C1890	C1900	C1890	C1890	C1900	C1940	C1900	C1910	C1940	C1920	C1920				
SANBORN D. O. C.	1961	1961	NA	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	Ϋ́	ΥN	ΝΑ				
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	0	C,P	0	O	Q	O	O	C,W,D,P	Q	C,W	Q	w,c	СD	C,W,D,P	W,D	Q				
CLADDING	•	W	0	₩	0	N.	ΑV	AV	0	Ş	0	W	<b>₩</b>	IVI	0	SV				
ORIG. CLADDING	γγ	WF	W	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF				
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ADDRESS	231 SAUNDERS	232 SAUNDERS	234 SAUNDERS	236 SAUNDERS	240 SAUNDERS	241 SAUNDERS	243 SAUNDERS	245 SAUNDERS	247 SAUNDERS	251 SAUNDERS	253 SAUNDERS	257 SAUNDERS	259 SAUNDERS	261 SAUNDERS	263 SAUNDERS	2631/2 SAUNDERS				CNC TABULATION C= 13 NC= 3
SITE#	1263	1251	1252	1253	1254	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274				
N.R#	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	94	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414				

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NR#	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	
SITE #	168	864	880	863	688	862	888	887	860	859	885	858	884	857	883	856	882	855	881	854	
	101 STOLL	102 STOLL	103 STOLL	104 STOLL	105 STOLL	106 STOLL	107 STOLL	109 STOLL	110 STOLL	112 STOLL	113 STOLL	114 STOLL	115 STOLL	116 STOLL	117 STOLL	118 STOLL	119 STOLL	120 STOLL	121 STOLL	122 STOLL	CNC TABULATION
ADDRESS						<b>3</b>															NOIT
S	U	ပ	SC	U	NC	U	NC	o	U	NC	O.	υ	၁	U	U	NC	υ	U	O	U	
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STYLE	B/C	>	>	-	>	>	B/C	B/C	-	>	BVC	>	B/C	>	ರ	-	B/C	>	ರ	-	
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ROOF FORM	O	5	H	9	н	9	Ξ	5	В	5	Ħ	H	H	Ħ	5	H	Ħ	H	H	н	
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ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF							
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TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	o	C,P,D	Ь	C,W,D	C,W,P,D	W,P,D	Q ²	М	СДР	C,W,D	Υ' ₂	*	¢	O	ę	O	a ^t	C,W,D	U	¢	
SANBORN D. O. C.	1927	1905	1927	1905	1927	1905	1927	1927	1905	1905	1927	1905	1927	1905	1927	1905	1927	1905	1927	1905	
ESTIMATED D.O.C.	C1920	C1900	C1920	C1900	C1920	C1900	C1920	C1920	C1900	C1900	C1920	C1900	C1920	C1900	C1920	C1900	C1920	C1900	C1920	C1900	

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ESTIMATED D.O.C	C1900	C1890																		
SANBORN D. O. C.	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1927	1905	1927	1905	1905	1927	1905	1927	1905						
TYPE OF ALTERATIONS	0	C,W,D	W,D,C,P	O	C,W	C,W,P	¢	C,W,D	C	o	0	C,W	4	Μ						
ADDED	ł	N/V	AS	A/V	A/V	AV	þ	N/V	ΑV	A/V,P/I	ΑV	ΑV	ΥV	ф						
ORIG. CLADDING	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	В	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	WF	В						
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The expanded Clifton National Register District is locally significant under Criterion "A" as an example of suburban residential and commercial development between the years 1830 and 1942. This district is a compact and cohesive grouping of buildings that effectively displays the evolution of Clifton from a sparsely populated rural community to a densely settled urban Louisville neighborhood. It has been evaluated within the context of community planning and development in Clifton. This National Register District expansion will chronicle Clifton's historic evolution by examining the following phases of the areas development: transportation-related development; the emergence of gentlemen farms and truck farms; the proliferation of industry, subdivision of land, and residential development and finally; Clifton's commercial development.

This boundary expansion seeks to acknowledge a broader understanding of the historic and architectural resources found in Clifton based on an expanded survey area, discovery of new information related to historic development, and an understanding and appreciation of common building types and styles constructed for the residents of the working class neighborhood of Clifton.

#### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In the early 1980s, in preparation for listing Clifton on the National Register, the entire neighborhood (as defined by census tract since 1940 and consistent with the contemporary feeling of time, place and association) was evaluated for its architectural integrity. history of the area was researched and evaluated, and a sampling of Clifton's buildings was documented on Kentucky Heritage Council Survey Buildings studied fell into one of two groups: Those that were typical (commonly found throughout the neighborhood therefore, representative), and those that were unique or one of a kind. A core area, characterized by its concentration of high-style residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and commercial architecture was identified as Clifton's most important, Submission of the National Register representative building stock. Nomination in January, 1983 was followed by listing later that same year. .

As stated in the 1983 Clifton National Register Nomination "the boundaries...(were) drawn to include the largest concentration of structures which exhibit the architectural and historical development of the area." Areas omitted in the 1983 National Register Nomination were... "excluded due to new construction, demolition and severe alterations. These areas no longer contribute to the feeling of time and place."

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In an effort to acknowledge a broader view of Clifton's important history that is evident in its buildings, objects, and landscapes the following themes are explored in this National Register District expansion:

- (1.) The importance of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad tracks as an integral, character-defining feature of the neighborhood and one that played a key role in the area's future development,
- (2) The influence of land speculators and subdividers who constructed modest houses for a middle-and-lower middle-class market throughout the southern half of the Clifton Neighborhood, and
- (3) The multi-layered building stock which evokes the long range development of the area from the 1830s up to the 1940s.

expansion of the existing National Register District was initiated by the Clifton Community Council and the Frankfort Avenue Business Association as a follow-up to the Clifton Neighborhood Comprehensive Plan. This neighborhood plan, authored by the staff of the Louisville and Jefferson County Planning Commission in 1989, is based on a thorough examination of the neighborhood by area residents and property owners. The plan is the area's "road map" for the future which details short and long range goals and objectives related to In this plan, historic preservation was land use and transportation. given a high priority and called for listing of all properties eligible for the National Register. It is hoped that, in addition to the pride instilled in area residents by the honor of National Register listing, that tax credits available to those who choose to rehabilitate income-producing structures according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, will be an attractive financial incentive to building owners.

A thorough reevaluation of the original National Register Nomination prepared in 1983 and an evaluation of Clifton's built environment was undertaken in the spring of 1992 in anticipation of this boundary It was noted that certain aspects of the neighborhood's history and development were overlooked or omitted in the initial A greater emphasis was placed National Register nomination. architecture than history. This boundary expansion reflects This document seeks to expand the expanded historical perspective. earlier nomination boundaries of that bу considering physical broader evolutionary patterns within the community planning and development.

In preparation for this boundary expansion, the entire neighborhood, as defined by U.S. census tract, was evaluated under the integrity standards set forth in part #7 of this National Register Nomination.

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Integrity judgements were made for this expansion based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Large areas lacking integrity under the specified standards were excluded. Within the newly defined boundaries each building was evaluated and inventory form was prepared. Notations were made with regard to building location, building style or type, actual or estimated date(s) of construction, and exterior changes made to the structure. A status of historically and architecturally contributing or noncontributing was assigned. Building styles were evaluated based on The Field Guide to American Houses by Virginia and Lee McAlester as well as other architectural style books. Historic development was tracked using primary resources, specifically Kramer's Louisville Survey East Report, the archives of the Clifton Community Council and archives of the Louisville Landmarks Commission. Information about settlement patterns in Clifton was gleaned from census records, written · histories, historic maps, subdivision plats, deeds, city directories and records of legal transactions involving real estate. Louisville from 1858, 1879, and 1884 were used as were the more precise Sanborn Insurance Maps from 1892, 1905, 1927 and 1962, when available. Aerial photographs from 1928, 1931, and the 1950s were used as well as contemporary USGS maps.

By today's federal standards and criteria for listing, the two major deficits in the Clifton National Register Nomination as prepared in 1983 were (1) the lack of acknowledgement of the importance of the Louisville and Frankfort railroad to the development of the Clifton Neighborhood and (2) the heavy emphasis placed on the area's significance related to architecture.

While historical values were alluded to in 1983 as a basis for defining the district's significance, the nomination preparer weighted integrity assessments more on the basis of architectural significance. This nomination form (and survey on which it is based) seeks to make integrity assessments more consistent with the historical basis of the neighborhood's significance. Thus, the railroad and buildings to the south are of integral importance in defining that history and significance.

The low importance attached to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad in explaining the neighborhood's development was a product of its day. The railroad, which bisects the Clifton neighborhood, was briefly acknowledged as important to the development of the area, but it was not viewed as an integral part of the neighborhood's built environment. The railroad tracks and the right-of way themselves were not, for instance, considered a contributing element to the district. They were, instead, viewed as an imposing man-made obstruction or

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barrier to viewing architectural resources. Thus, the railroad tracks were excluded and were used in the nomination to form the southern-most boundary of the district as nominated in 1983. The physical impact of this railroad was viewed as so great that no buildings, structures, or sites were evaluated as contributing south of those tracks.

Second, the area boundary defined by the 1983 National Register District Nomination includes buildings that are generally older than those in the expansion area (with the exception of three buildings which date from 1830, 1848-52, and 1858). This can be attributed to ... the fact that the first area nominated has a higher concentration of buildings in close proximity to the two 1830s turnpikes in the area: the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike and the Louisville and Additionally, Brownsboro Turnpike. the initial area generally exhibits a higher level of craftsmanship and more attention to high-style architecture than its counterpart to the Similarly, more brick homes are situated in the existing National Register District than in the expansion area. This coslightly more affluent home buying or renting clientele. This connotes a boundary selection reflects an architectural bias in the preparer in 1983.

A third reason the buildings, structures and sites included in this Clifton National Register expansion were omitted from the 1983 nomination was because these structures were more simply ornamented and more modest in scale. Additionally, many had lost material integrity due to the application of new exterior cladding material (usually aluminum or vinyl siding but also including form-stone, stucco, insul-brick, and wood siding applied using non-historic techniques). As a result, the entire area was dismissed because it seemed to lack integrity which prioritized architectural design qualities.

#### HISTORIC CONTEXT

This National Register District expansion will chronicle Clifton's historic development by examining Clifton's history which can be broken down into the following distinct phases which serve as historic contexts:

- (1) TRANSPORTATION-RELATED DEVELOPMENT in Clifton during the early and mid-1800s,
- (2) The emergence of <u>GENTLEMAN FARMS AND TRUCK FARMS</u> during the mid-1800s,

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- (3) PROLIFERATION OF INDUSTRY, SUBDIVISION OF LAND, AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT in and near Clifton during the mid-1800s, and
- (4) COMMERCIAL EVOLUTION

PHASE I: TRANSPORTATION - RELATED DEVELOPMENT IN CLIFTON
Records indicate that in the years before the 1830s Clifton was
primarily a rural community near Louisville. Its location,
approximately five miles east of Louisville's center, meant it was
accessible only by foot, horse, or carriage.

Two early nineteenth century transportation-related developments, which had a major impact on the neighborhood in terms of later development were the installation of a toll road and the installation of a railroad. Both shaped the Clifton Neighborhood's physical expansion and commercial development.

The toll road, which was officially called the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike, follows the path of what is presently known as Frankfort Avenue. By 1830 it passed through rural farms whose acreage was carved from the original land grant parcels issued to soldiers for their service in the French and Indian War of 1773. The toll road was built upon a high ridge that ran through present-day Clifton on a trail originally formed by buffalo and migrating Indians.

The second major development, which occurred in the late 1840s, was the establishment of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. This railroad, which was intended to facilitate the movement of goods and people to and from Louisville from areas nearby as well as throughout the state, converged in what would become the heart of Clifton with the already existing turnpike road at a point known as Bowles' Station. There it followed a path parallel to the turnpike road.

As the turnpike road and the train line made areas east of the city more accessible, an increasing number of people moved out to the country. With the city of Louisville as the hub, streets and highways radiated from it like the spokes of a wheel. Travelling in an eastward direction from the heart of the city, Phoenix Hill and Butchertown were settled first (circa 1860 to 1880), followed by Clifton, and later, Crescent Hill (circa 1880 to 1920). Therefore, Clifton's development straddles the historic and architectural continuum in Louisville's development outward from west to east.

The earliest remnant of Clifton's building stock that can be definitely traced to its turnpike origins is the Federal Vernacular style Three Mile Tollhouse (National Register listed, 1990). It was

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constructed circa 1830 at about the same time the toll road was completed. Its placement on the lot close to the road and its simplicity of design denote a building intended to be functional. It was here that the tollgate keeper and his family lived while collecting tolls and maintaining their five mile stretch of road. Its construction in brick implies it was to be durable as well; indeed, after the turnpike system was discontinued in 1901 the tollhouse continued to be used for the public good. Around 1910, it was used as a city jail.

It was common for certain types of businesses to sprout up near tollhouses and tollgates. Saloons, taverns, grocery stores, inns, livery stables, blacksmith shops and the like were logically located near transportation systems. Turnpike travelers who were often tired, hungry and thirsty would stop to get a bite to eat; perhaps something to drink, and could allow their horses to rest, and cool For the thirsty and hungry traveler, there were several down etc. saloons and groceries nearby. Widman's Saloon and Grocery, which dates from 1858, and Spect's Saloon, built in 1887, were typical of bars and eateries in Clifton that operated along the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike (Widman's was individually listed on the National Register in 1990. Located approximately one block away from each other, at 2255 and 2317 Frankfort Avenue, they are remarkably similar Both are two story brick structures with storefronts on the ground level and living quarters above. Each was constructed in the Italianate style and are sited close to the street. Their facade arrangement, style, setback and massing are quite typical commercial-structures found throughout Louisville from the 1850s time Several similar commercial buildings constructed along the period. turnpike road are still standing in Clifton today. resources mentioned, the Tollhouse, Widman's Saloon & Grocery, and Spect's Saloon are in the area proposed for boundary expansion.

PHASE II: THE EMERGENCE OF GENTLEMAN FARMERS AND TRUCK FARMS Before the 1850s large landowners in Clifton fell into two categories: Gentleman farmers and truck farmers. Gentleman farmers grew a limited amount of crops. Goods harvested by such farmers were generally intended for household consumption rather than for retail sale or The primary means of support for gentleman farmers was from a other than farm based, ie. business, manufacturing. Gentleman farmers earned enough money in these outside endeavors to purchase horses and other means of conveyance, usually a carriage, which would enable them to travel from their rural home into the city where they generally conducted business. Truck farmers, on the other hand, grew crops intended for sale or barter to outside

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markets. Trucks farmers in Clifton generally sold their goods to city dwellers by transporting them by wagon to Louisville market houses.

Clifton's earliest and most influential settler was gentleman farmer Colonel Joshua B. Bowles, who built an estate east of town between 1817 and 1842, and named it "Clifton". The Bowles estate (demolished circa 1970) is believed to have been the only gentleman farm sited in what is now the Clifton neighborhood. If it were still standing today, the Bowles estate would be located in the portion of Clifton that was listed on the National Register in 1983. Other gentleman farms outside of the existing Clifton National Register District proper, or this proposed expansion area, but located nearby in the eastern quadrant of Louisville include the Colonial Revival style mansion of Chatsworth, built by manufacturer Joshua B. Speed circa 1820 (demolished); Greek Revival style Selema Hall, built circa 1838-1842, by David Hall a dry goods merchant; and finally, Beechland a Greek Revival style home, built circa 1838-1842 for a steamboat captain by the name of Anders. Both Selema Hall and Beechland have been individually listed on the National Register.

There are records of at least three truck farmers who owned land and had homes in Clifton before 1860: The Rastetters, the Westermans and One of these survives to the present day, the Raymonds. Rastetter's house. In 1843, Rastetter purchase a fifteen acre tract of land "in Jefferson County south of the Louisville and Shelbyville The 1858 Bergmann map confirms its location between . Frankfort Avenue and Payne Street in the National Register District By 1859, Thomas Rastetter, along with son Joseph expansion area. Rastetter, were listed in city directories as gardeners. records from 1860 indicate typical ownership patterns common Thomas Rastetter owned 15 acres of land valued at \$4,600 as well as two horses, two dairy cows, 10 bushels of peas and beans, 250 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of sweet potatoes, truck and garden produce valued at \$600, and 100 pounds of butter. The Rastetter house is the oldest farm house still standing in Clifton: As originally constructed, it faced the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike and had a deep setback to the street. The Rastetter house is a two story brick "I" house with five bays on both the primary and secondary facades. Its most unusual feature is a two story wooden gallery, set between two brick end walls that runs the entire length of original rear of the house. Unfortunately, all traces of Rastetter House which reflect antebellum farm house building styles compromised by extensive porch additions. Victorian architectural trends are still evident on its Payne Street facade. At some point after 1884, the year Payne Street first appears on the City of Louisville Atlas, the main door to Rastetter house was

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re-oriented away from the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike and instead faced Payne Street. In later years, perhaps circa 1890, Victorian embellishments were added to the porch and even later, circa 1960, the center bay of the gallery was in-filled with wooden lapped siding. The house remained in the Rastetter family until 1923.

All of the historic farms known to have been in the present Clifton neighborhood area, including the Rastetter house, reflect settlement patterns typical of the mid 1800s. In each instance the houses were sited a great distance away from the turnpike road, the primary means of access on to their property. This building placement differs from subdivision patterns that would emerge in later years and would often distinguish these earlier farm estates from the uniformity of later subdivision development.

### PHASE III: THE PROLIFERATION OF INDUSTRY, SUBDIVISION OF LAND, AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Aside from gentleman farms and truck farms that dotted Clifton's mid-1800s, very little planned residential countryside in the However, industries were emerging toward development had occurred. the southern boundary of the Clifton neighborhood. Although, these industries were technically just outside of the present Clifton neighborhood and are therefore excluded from this National Register nomination, the employment opportunities these businesses provided had a profound impact on the residential development in the area currently listed on the National Register and in the area under consideration for National Register expansion. Several naturally occurring features contributed to the area's industrial development. Entrepreneurs took advantage of the constant water supply provided by the middle fork of the Beargrass Creek for distilling spirits and for the slaughtering. and processing of meats, while the abundance of limestone attracted quarry men who slowly carved away huge chunks of hillside.

The workers who found employment in these nearby slaughter houses, quarries, and distilleries were the logical target for the marketing pitches of land speculators who geared their sales pitches, and the prices of available homes, to these working class employees during Clifton's subdivision boom in the later half of the nineteenth century. Additionally, by the 1880s, city provided services such as police and fire protection, schools, and the availability of water, sewers and electricity, provided important amenities which would enhance the quality of life for potential home buyers.

#### SUBDIVISION OF LAND BETWEEN 1850 AND 1910

Subdivision development occurred in the Clifton neighborhood as early as the 1850s but it started out slowly. It wasn't until after the

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Civil War that the division of land and subsequent home building proliferated. Land subdivision in Clifton, following trends typical to Louisville, occurred first in the areas closest to the center city. In Clifton this meant the area to the west developed before areas to The earliest residential development patterns migrated along the two original 1830s turnpike roads: the Louisville and Shelbyville and the Louisville and Brownsboro. Payne Street, located south of these two turnpike roads was laid out around 1880 (it first appears on the 1884 city atlas) almost fifty years after these two turnpikes. Generally speaking, the earliest houses built in Clifton were the most modest in scale. As time went on, the housing stock gradually increased in size, scale, and in durability. The structures in Clifton listed on the National Register in 1983, the easiest to recognize for their distinct architectural ornamentation, represents The area south only a portion of the area phased into subdivisions. of the Louisville and Frankfort railroad tracks, generally centered 'along the Payne Street corridor represents later development, one with more modest ornamentation. This area is the focus of the Clifton National Register District expansion. Given the importance of the railroad in facilitating commercial, industrial, and residential development in the growing neighborhood, both those areas north and south of the racks must be considered in telling the story of Clifton's growth.

#### RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Clifton is a product of development over a long range. This broad development span is reflected in its diversity of architecture in both the existing Clifton National Register District and the expansion area. Pockets of houses that are obviously the result of rapid development by a single developer are characterized by identically sized lots upon which rests houses of nearly identical building size, scale, massing and placement. Often, it is only signature details such as sunburst designs or fish scale shingles that distinguish one house from another. Wood is by far the most prevalent building material but brick, stone, and stucco can be found in Clifton as well.

### ANNEXATION AND THE FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CLIFTON IN THE MID TO LATE 1800S

Although this area of eastern Louisville was sparsely settled by the mid 1800s, the City of Louisville sought to annex portions of it so it would fall under her jurisdiction. Successful annexation of the western tip of Clifton first occurred in 1856. Perhaps in reaction to this 1856 annexation and borne out of a desire by the residents to remain autonomous, in 1876 a group of civic minded Clifton residents petitioned the State Legislature to grant a charter to the township of

NP8 Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

### United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Clifton. The population of Clifton at that time totalled 75 people. Later annexations occurred in 1895, and 1987.

The 1856 annexation was centered around the Bowles Estate (near the point where the turnpike and railroad intersected) and to the north, across the Brownsboro Turnpike.

The area annexed in 1856 partially falls within the boundary of the existing National Register District and also falls in the neighborhood nearby that is now called Clifton Heights. Clifton Heights has lost all relationship to historic Clifton due to the demolition of all of its historic buildings. The area currently under consideration for National Register boundary expansion is in the area annexed in 1895 and 1897.

As the population of Clifton increased so did the number institutions, schools, and churches. The Kentucky School for the Blind (1853 and 1899), The Printing House for the Blind (1858 and 1883 with many later additions), The Vernon Avenue School (1891-1919), Franklin Elementary (1892, 1966), and the Hook and Ladder Company #3 (1890), as well as at least three churches of different denominations are all located within the boundaries of the existing Clifton National Several others are situated in the Clifton Register District. Among them are the Sacred Heart Convalescent Home expansion area. (1892), the German Evangelical Church/Clifton Unitarian Church (circa 1900), St. Francis of Rome Catholic Church (1887 and 1910) and school All attempted to provide a positive educational, spiritual, and social atmosphere for Clifton residents.

#### PHASE IV: COMMERCIAL EVOLUTION

Commercial buildings in Clifton are, for the most part, sited along the Frankfort Avenue corridor. Frankfort Avenue was never exclusively residential. In its early years commercial commercial or residential development co-existed on Frankfort Avenue. Typical two brick and frame buildings with commercial ground 'level' storefronts topped by storage or residential uses on the second floor were side-by-side with shotgun houses as well as Italianate, Princess Anne, Queen Anne, Classical Revival and later with Colonial Revival It was the most travelled of all of Clifton's style homes. transportation routes and thus was the most highly visible shopkeepers who attracted consumers directly from the neighborhood as well as those just passing through on the toll road. All commercial buildings in Clifton are of modest scale. None exceeds two stories in height.

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As the trend moved away from residential uses along Frankfort Avenue, circa 1910, many former homes were converted out right to commercial uses with little or no change to the building's main facade. Others were altered at the ground floor level with new storefronts, additions that were constructed where the front yard had been, or wholesale sheathing of all or part of the primary facade with a new "commercial-looking" skin. The dates of these changes runs the gamut from the late 1800s up to the present day. Those that were constructed between 1830 to 1942 have achieved significance because their architecture, speaks of those historical changes in use and design. Thus, these buildings contribute to the district by showing the importance of Frankfort Avenue as a focus of commercial activity.

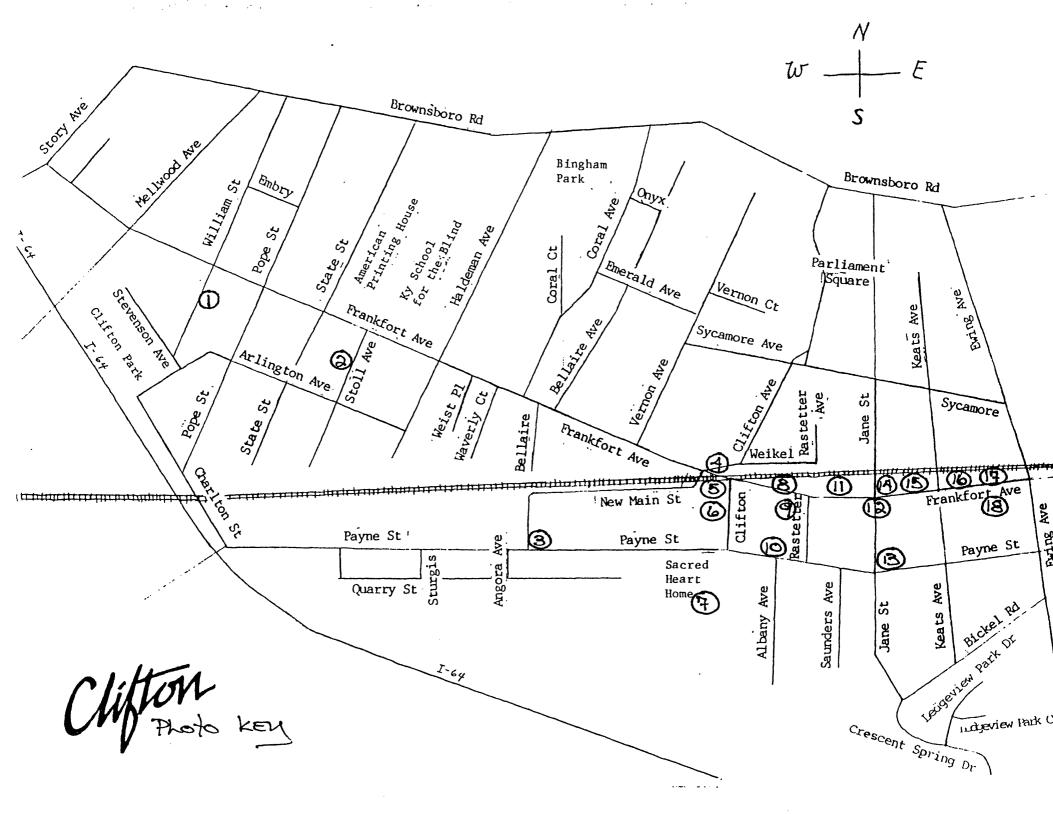
The importance of the Clifton neighborhood is to convey the sense of historic transition in a way that few other areas in Louisville can. Geographically it sits between areas that developed earlier and later: Butchertown and Crescent Hill. The architecture of Clifton, both north and south of the railroad tracks, conveys the transitional development between the period of Louisville's large farms to the city's more intensive industrial developments of the late 19th century. The ambience of this Victorian community is still evident in its diverse architecture and unusual topography. It remains as one of the most interesting of the working-middle class Victorian neighborhoods in Louisville.

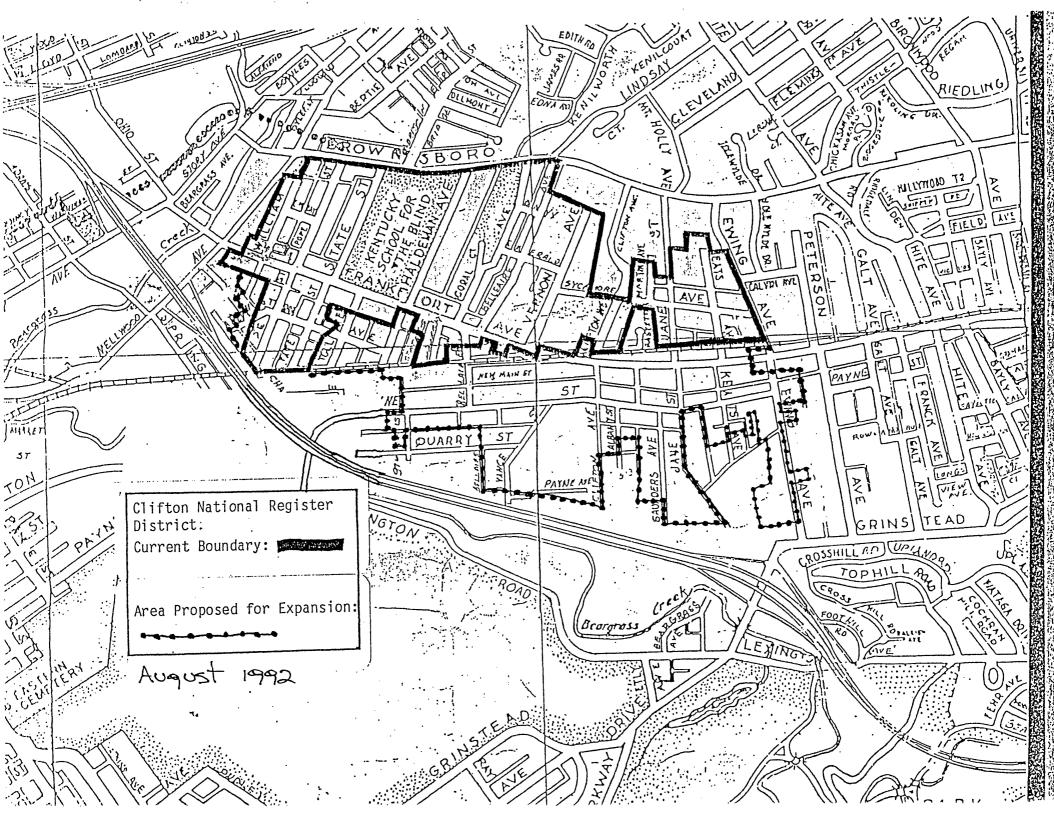
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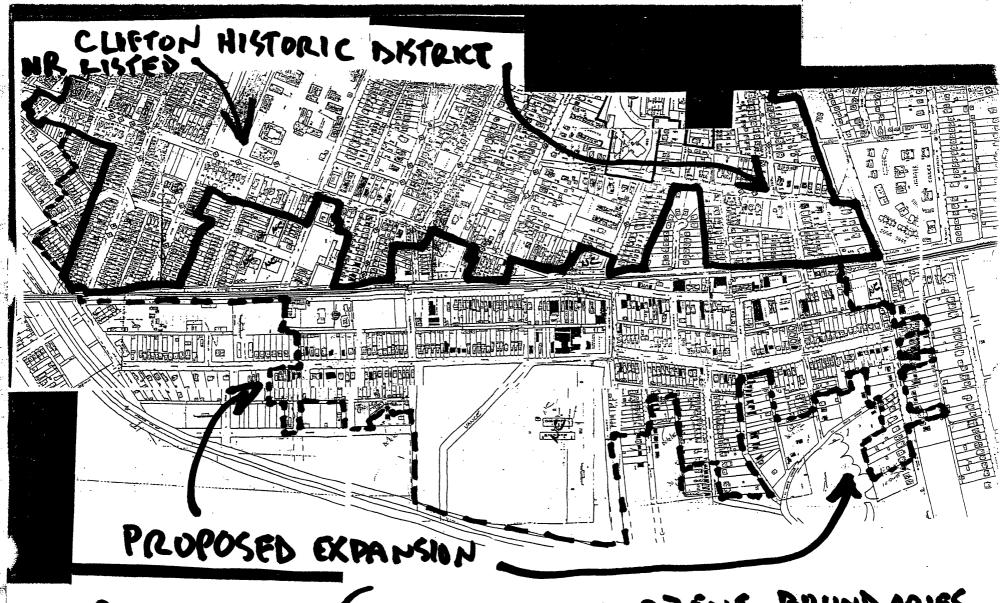
### United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

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CURRENT BOUND ARIES

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion

Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

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Clifton National Register District Expansion Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

Joanne Weeter - Photographer July, 1992 - Month Taken Landmarks Commission - Negative Repository

- 1.) 100 Block of William Street
  East side (Note the uniformity in scale, style, type and street setback of these houses)
- 2.) 136 Stoll Avenue
  Primary Facade (Note the intricate brick work-a rarity in this section of Clifton)
- 3.) 1900 Block of Payne Street
  North side (Note the variety of pre-1942 building styles which all share a consistent street setback)
- 4.) Frankfort Avenue and CSX Railroad tracks
  Looking east (The railroad tracks intersect the old turnpike road. This point is now the heart of the neighborhood)
- 5.) 2100 Block of New Main Street
  South side (Shotguns and other late Victorian house types line new Main Street which parallels the tracks)
- 6.) St. Francis of Rome Church
  120 Clifton Avenue
  Primary Facade (This church is one of many that provides for the spiritual and social needs of area residents. Note its simple Gothic Revival style)
- 7.) Sacred Heart Home & Site
  2120 Payne Street
  Looking southwest (The Sacred Heart Home has been in the
  neighborhood since 1892. The site of Whallen's Goat Farm or
  Billy Goat Hill can be seen in the distance)
- 8.) 2205-2217 Frankfort Avenue
  Primary Facade (This turn-of-the-century building is typical of Clifton's Commercial Architecture. Note the cast iron vents above each storefront window bay. This building is scheduled for renovation in October, 1992 and will take advantage of available tax credits for certified historic structures

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion

Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

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9.) Clifton Pizza Company
2226-2230 Frankfort Avenue
Primary facade (A Hardware Store since 1900, this commercial building was modernized with carrara glass and aluminum c1930)

10.) Rastetter House

2213 Payne Street
Payne Street facade (Built in 1843, this farm house was
later Victorianized. Its primary facade originally faced
the turnpike but now faces Payne Street. It is currently
being rehabilitated according to the Secretary of The
Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation)

- 11.) Specht's Saloon
  2255 Frankfort Avenue
  Primary Facade (This building was built in 1887 as a
  Saloon. Note how similar in design it is to photo #15)
- 12.) 2200 & 2300 Blocks of Frankfort Avenue at Jane Street, looking south (Since 1925 a gas station has occupied the corner to the right (now East End Auto). The brick building to the left was constructed in 1911 as an ice house and was a Pontiac car dealership by the 1930s)
- 13.) 2300 Block of Payne Street

  Looking North (Note the uniformity of building types and styles)
- 14.) Three Mile Tollhouse
  2311 Frankfort Avenue
  Primary Facade (Built in 1830, as a tollhouse for the turnpike. This is the oldest existing building in Clifton)
- 15.) Widman's Saloon & Grocery
  2317-2319 Frankfort Avenue
  Primary Facade (Built in 1858 as a saloon & grocery. The
  turnpike provided a steady stream of customers)
- 16.) 2337-2345 Frankfort Avenue
  Primary Facades (The building on the left that now houses
  "Artswatch" was constructed in 1932 as a Piggly Wiggly
  Grocery. The building in the middle is much older. It was
  built before 1892. An addition was made circa 1950 which
  now houses two storefronts. The building to the right was
  built circa 1942)

#### **National Register of Historic Places** Continuation Sheet Clifton National Register District Boundary Expansion

Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky

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- 17.) 2347 Frankfort Avenue Primary Facade (This structure was constructed before 1887 as a blacksmith's shop and continued this use until 1921. It later was adapted for auto repair - a logical transition of uses. A "new" formed concrete block facade was added circa 1920)
- 18.) 2300 Block of Frankfort Avenue South side (Italianate style shotgun houses still line Frankfort Avenue. Many are now occupied by commercial businesses)

CLIF-PHO:JW